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## Managua, at UN, Offers Talks But U.S. Says It Is Skeptical

From Agency Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The leader of Nicaragua's junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, told the Security Council Thursday that his government, that of Fidel Castro to Cuba and the leftist rebels of El Salvador were ready to begin negotiations with the United States immediately to improve relations.

The chief U.S. representative, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, responded by saying that Washington was skeptical about Nicaragua's avowed interest in peace while it served as "an active conduit" for the flow of war materials to El Salvador and its other neighbors. Nicaragua, she said, was attempting to justify its foreign intervention and domestic suppression by showing: "The Yankees are coming."

Mr. Ortega, rejecting U.S. demands for restrictions on Nicaragua's arms buildup, called on the Reagan administration to "voice its commitment not to attack Nicaragua" and to repudiate "any direct, indirect or covert intervention in Central America."

"We are willing to improve the climate of relations with the United States on the basis of mutual respect and unconditional recognition of our right to self-determination," Mr. Ortega said.

He also said Nicaragua was ready to sign nonaggression pacts

with neighboring countries, but that it rejected U.S. attempts to impose "humiliating restrictions" on its right to acquire arms from the United States.

He accused the Reagan administration of engaging in "aggressive and destabilizing actions" against his country and called on it to stop using neighboring Honduras for actions against Nicaragua and to stop training counterrevolutionaries.

In a heated response, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who is also the council president this month, rejected allegations by the Nicaraguans that the U.S. was trying to destabilize the Sandinista government and she accused the leftist government of consolidating power by repression.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said Mr. Ortega was using a double standard that he was accusing the United States of actions "of which it is itself guilty."

"These charges are as extravagant as they are baseless," she said. "Nicaragua's new political elite has constructed a historical myth to justify its quest for full power. It is of course, they who try systematically to subvert and overthrow neighboring governments." She called for the dispute to be settled by the Organization of American States.

The 14-nation council was called

into session at Nicaragua's request. In his speech, Mr. Ortega said he was authorized by the Castro government to say that Cuba also was ready to begin negotiations with the United States.

Mr. Ortega said negotiations could take place in a third country selected by all parties. Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda of Mexico had suggested that talks could begin in Mexico next month.

On Wednesday, Mr. Ortega said he would not seek a resolution condemning the United States in Thursday's Security Council debate on Nicaragua's allegations that U.S.-backed forces were planning to invade his country. He said he only wanted to place Nicaragua's case before the council.

Proposals by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to clear the air between Washington and Managua have been relayed to Nicaragua by Mr. Castañeda.

Mr. Haig reportedly offered to renew financial aid to Nicaragua and to stop the training of Nicaraguan dissidents on U.S. soil if the Sandinistas promised not to aid leftist guerrillas fighting the U.S.-backed junta in El Salvador. Nicaragua has denied that it is aiding the rebels.

U.S. government sources said Mr. Haig sent an envoy to Havana this month to try to persuade Mr.



Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Castro to stop supporting the guerrillas as well.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said Wednesday that reports by CBS and the French newspaper, *Le Monde*, that Mr. Haig sent Gen. Vernon Walters on the mission were true. Le Monde said Gen. Walters, a former deputy director of central intelligence and now an ambassador-at-large, met with Mr. Castro for four hours.

Deputy Secretary of State Walter J. Stossel said he could neither confirm nor deny the report.

Meanwhile, The New York Times quoted official as saying that they would approve of negotiations between a new Salvadoran government and the leftists as long as it was made clear that no sharing of power with the guerrillas would be imposed on the Salvadoran regime.

Power could be shared by the insurgents only through elections. The Times quoted the officials as saying. A national election is scheduled in El Salvador on Sunday, but leftist leaders have refused to participate.

### Election Center Attacked

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Guerrillas attacked El Salvador's central election headquarters twice Thursday, but an official said there was no damage or injuries.

Election Commission President Jorge Bustamante said on radio that there was no damage from the attacks. He said ballots and ballot boxes had already been distributed.

Several other shooting incidents were reported to and around San Salvador as police braced for guerrilla attacks marking the 10th anniversary of a brief, unsuccessful leftist coup.

U.S.-trained commandos in combat gear appeared on the capital's streets Wednesday, leading patrols. It is unusual for the commandos to patrol the city, and soldiers said they would be on duty through Sunday, when Salvadorean vote for a constituent assembly.

Journalists reported that some of the shooting around the election commission was between national guardsmen and national police who mistook each other for the rebels.

Meanwhile, a rightist death squad denied it was behind a threat to kill 35 local and foreign correspondents named to a death list circulated March 16. In a statement published by the newspaper *La Prensa Grafica*, the group said the list was released by "the Communists themselves." The statement added that the group "lamented" the deaths of four Dutch journalists killed by government troops the same day.

Speaking Wednesday for the Arab countries, Hazem Nuseibeh, the Jordanian delegate, accused Israel of "wanton, inhuman and indiscriminate use of firearms" against Palestinian demonstrators.

Mr. Nuseibeh said Israel was engaged in a "racist solution" designed to "empty the territories" of "their lawful inhabitants."

Mr. Blum accused Jordan of hypocrisy and of oppressing Palestinian Arabs in the years it held the West Bank. He said the latest disturbances were due directly to orders issued by the PLO commanding West Bank Arab leaders to refuse to cooperate with the Israeli civilian authorities. Mr. Blum asserted that the mayor of Al-Bireh, Ibrahim Tawil, had obeyed this order, leading to his dismissal and that of the town council.

Then, Mr. Blum said, "Hundreds of people attacked small units of soldiers, who sometimes had no choice but to protect themselves from death or injury by firing shots into the air."

According to Arab sources, Arab envoys are drafting a resolution for the Security Council that would censure Israel's demand that it reconstitute the Al-Bireh council, call on Israel to halt its stern measures against demonstrators, treat Palestinians in accord with a 1949 Geneva convention protecting people in occupied zones and end the occupation of the West Bank.

It asks UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to report in four days on whether Israel has reinstated the Al-Bireh council. It also expected to ignore this, if the measure is adopted by the Security Council, the ground would be laid to bring sanctions against Israel.

The United States always vetoed attempts to impose sanctions, but American officials have said they are concerned about the violence to the West Bank, and it is not clear whether the United States would veto the Arab draft now being circulated.

No vote is likely for several days, both because of the number of nations that want to discuss the West Bank and because of the debate on Nicaragua's complaint that the United States is threatening an invasion.

## Israelis Dismiss 2 Arab Mayors In Crackdown

By William Claiborne  
*Washington Post Service*

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — The two most prominent Arab mayors in the occupied West Bank were dismissed from office Thursday in a crackdown by the Israeli Army command against militant nationalist leadership. The dismissals and the appointment of Israeli officials to replace the men triggered new disturbances by Palestinians.

Mr. Shaka and Mr. Khalaf, who were elected to office in 1976, were picked up at their homes at 6:30 a.m. and driven to central command headquarters, where the dismissal order was read to them. They were not allowed to return to their municipal offices, which were ringed by Israeli troops and blocked by armored personnel carriers.

Coupled with the dismissal last week of Mayor Ibrahim Tawil of Al-Bireh and the deportations in May, 1980, of the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul, Thursday's action appeared to curtail severely the Palestinian nationalist leadership in the West Bank.

Throughout the West Bank, Palestinians stoned Israeli vehicles and set up roadblocks of burning tires, while a general strike continued to paralyze the occupied territories. About 20 Arab youths were arrested in clashes with police to East Jerusalem.

**Mass Resignations Considered**

The mayors of Arab towns to the West Bank began holding meetings to consider mass resignations in protest of the dismissals of Mr. Shaka and Mr. Khalaf, and opposition parties in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, condemned the move as provocative and unnecessary.

The army command said both mayors were "extreme and uncompromising" supporters of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



United Press International  
Israeli troops stood guard Thursday on a street in Nablus.



United Press International  
Mayor Bassam Shaka of Nablus talked to a well-wisher after he and another West Bank mayor were dismissed by Israel.

## 3 Soldiers Slain by IRA in Belfast

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Five Irish Republican Army guerrillas using an M-60 machine gun opened fire from a bus Thursday on a British Army patrol, killing three soldiers, wounding a fourth and hitting two civilians in a crowded Belfast street, police said.

The ambush took place a day after the province's police chief confirmed the arrest of dozens of guerrillas based on information from a string of informants and declared: "The terrorists are reeling."

The attackers opened fire from the windows of a house they had taken over.

"It was a diabolical attack carried out indiscriminately," said Chief Superintendent Jimmy Crutchley. "The street was crowded at the time with people sitting outside enjoying the sunshine."

One of the soldiers was killed instantly, police said, a second died on the way to the hospital and the third was pronounced dead there after efforts to save him failed.

The two injured civilians, five others suffering from shock, were taken to a nearby hospital, but were not thought to be seriously hurt, Alison Tynan, a spokeswoman for the Belfast police, said.

The soldiers, members of the Royal Greenjackets regiment, were

the first full-time servicemen killed in the British-ruled province since last September. A total of 10 soldiers were killed in 1981.

An IRA statement, distributed by Sinn Fein, the outlawed group's political wing, said, "This morning's attack, while not to direct response to Brit-inspired stories to the effect that the IRA is finished — all of which we have heard before — demonstrates in a practical fashion that the IRA is here to stay and that the struggle will continue until our objectives are achieved."

**British Rule**

The almost exclusively Roman Catholic guerrilla group is fighting to end British rule in the Protestant-dominated province and unite it with the Irish Republic.

A total of 346 British soldiers have been killed in the province since guerrilla warfare flared in August, 1969.

Recent defections by several key IRA members have led police to arrest an increasing number of terrorists and seize several large caches of arms and explosives.

Reaction to the defections also was thought to be behind a bomb blitz March 15 that shattered five months of relative calm in Ulster.

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A Communist official says there has been little progress in re-establishing Poland's independent union movement because of intransigence on the part of informed union leaders and "a strong tendency in government to write off Solidarity." Page 2.

### French Controls

French authorities have tightened exchange controls in an attempt to bolster the franc against the dollar and the Deutsche mark. Page 9.

### Asian Timber

Throughout rural Thailand, government inspectors stop trucks at roadblocks thousands of times each day in search of contraband cargo — no guns or drugs, but wood. Page 5.

### TOMORROW

#### At Sea

Planning a spring vacation? A guide to cruises, listed by destination rather than port of departure, will appear tomorrow in the Weekend section.

## Guatemala Election Is Nullified

United Press International

GUATEMALA CITY — Guatemala's military junta Thursday declared null and void the March 7 presidential election that was denounced as fraudulent by the three losing candidates and that sparked the officers' rebellion.

The Young Officers Movement that mounted the coup Tuesday to depose President Romeo Lucas García said it was undertaken to overturn the "fraudulent" presidential election.

Mr. Lucas García has been accused of organizing the alleged fraud to install a handpicked successor, Gen. Angel Aníbal Guevara.

The three-member military junta announced the decision to cancel the results of the election at a news conference. A military spokesman

said the junta made the decision because the election was "corrupt." No plans were announced for a new election in the country of 7.2 million people.

Gen. Efraín Rios Montt, head of the junta, pledged earlier Thursday that he would not run for the presidency after he returned the country to civilian rule, but he gave no date for the transfer of power.

Gen. Guevara, the official party candidate, had been scheduled to take office July 1. He reportedly is in the United States. The three losing civilian candidates, who denounced the election as fraudulent, have said they support the coup.

The junta chief also said that Mr. Lucas García and his brother, Benedicto Lucas García, who had been army chief of staff, were un-

der house arrest at a ranch in the remote region of Sololá, Alta Verapaz. Other reports said President Lucas García had been flown out of the country.

When asked whether he would run for president once civilian rule was restored, Gen. Rios Montt replied: "I will not accept any candidacy for the presidency of Guatemala because I have responsibilities that cannot be postponed with the army and those do not figure in precisely with the presidency of the republic."

Earlier, a rightist politician who said he helped dissident military officers overthrow President Lucas García denied that Washington had advance knowledge of the coup.

"Movements such as this cannot

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### NEWS ANALYSIS

proved incapable of confronting the country's economic and political ills. He tired easily, tended to become distracted quickly and had little control over either the armed forces or the fractious Bangladesh Nationalist Party he inherited from Zia.

A massive foreign assistance effort has helped Bangladesh, and that probably has heightened awareness abroad of its struggle to build democracy and economic self-reliance, and sharpened disappointment at its failure.

Acknowledged as the world's second poorest nation behind the tiny Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, Bangladesh, with 90 million people squeezed into an area of 144,020 square kilometers (55,598 square miles), owes its marginal economic improvement mainly to international aid, which is currently running at around \$2 billion a year.

The country's democratic institutions proved too fragile to protect a weak elected president from an ambitious military chief.

"Democracy should be given a chance to survive," Gen. Ershad said in an interview in August, 1981. But that chance ended on Wednesday, when Mr. Sattar, 75, who had received a ringing endorsement at an election the following November, was deposed, his five-year term finished after barely four months.

The country's democratic institutions proved too fragile to protect a weak elected president from an ambitious military chief.



Hussain Mohammed Ershad

the only way to defuse the discontent within the officer corps that triggered more than a dozen coup attempts against Zia before the final, fatal one last May. The country's first elected leader, Mujibur Rahman, was also assassinated by a group of army officers in August, 1975.

New Laws Announced

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Gen. Ershad announced new martial law regulations Thursday, including the death penalty for illegal possession of arms or explosives.

The Bangladeshi radio broadcast the measures early Thursday and said tribunals were being set up to administer martial law.

The author has said more than 100 persons had been arrested under new regulations, including three former cabinet members. The former ministers were not immediately identified.

The United States always vetoed attempts to impose sanctions, but American officials have said they are concerned about the violence to the West Bank, and it is not clear whether the United States would veto the Arab draft now being circulated.

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## Polish Party Official Plays Down Union Role in Legitimizing Rule

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — There has been virtually no progress toward re-establishing Poland's independent trade union movement because of intransigence by interned union leaders and "a strong tendency in government to write off Solidarity" as not essential to national reconciliation according to an influential Communist Party official.

"A few years from now, Solidarity may be reduced to a footnote in postwar history," said Jerzy Wiatr, director of the research arm of the party's Central Committee.

Mr. Wiatr's comments were presented in an interview as a dispassionate assessment of political realities in Poland under martial law.

While his views are arguable, they provide insight into the thinking of at least a portion of the top leadership. They challenge popular Western perceptions and statements by leaders of Poland's Roman Catholic Church that the Polish authorities ultimately must come to terms with the suspended union if they hope to achieve even minimal legitimacy.

## No Negotiations

Mr. Wiatr's comments coincided with a more radical effort to discredit the most radical elements of Solidarity in the official press and to ignore the union's leader, Lech Wałęsa, others.

Trade Union Minister Stanisław Czopek recently denied reports that a top government official met secretly with Mr. Wałęsa late last month. A government spokesman, Bogdan Jachacz, said in a separate

interview that there had been no negotiations with other Solidarity leaders since martial law was declared Dec. 13.

Mr. Wiatr, director of the party's Institute of the Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism, is considered a moderate. In an article published just before Dec. 13, he said the country's main social forces should share power.

He contended in the interview that the union "rejected a very generous offer" late last year to share power in a government-proposed Front of National Reconciliation, thereby losing a historic opportunity. Now, he said, the offer no longer stands and the union must decide between two alternatives:

"They can accept much less, knowing that the system will be in many ways defective compared to what it would have been, or they can choose nonparticipation — sometimes called internal emigration."

Both sides would have a lot to lose by entering negotiations, Mr. Wiatr said. "If Solidarity enters negotiations, it implicitly recognizes the legitimacy of the government, and if the government enters them, then it recognizes the leadership of Solidarity as legitimate."

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While political power-sharing is no longer a possibility, Mr. Wiatr said, "An independent self-governing trade union is still within reach as a trade union led by truly elected leadership that would operate independent of government control, other than the government guaranteeing the freedom of the union and its political ambitions."

However, he added that interned Solidarity leaders still have "unrealistic views of their power, and that this makes them reluctant to make what they see as needless concessions to the authorities."

"It goes back to their initial misconception — that they had behind them the whole nation and

the world," he said.

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### Vote Nullified In Guatemala

(Continued from Page 1)  
 take place without civilians," Lionel Sisniega Otero said in an interview. "I was one of the civilians who took part in the movement."

The New York Times reported that some U.S. officials have acknowledged they knew of plans for a coup as early as January. According to Guatemalans with contacts with the younger officers, they were motivated primarily by a desire to restructure the armed forces, which are top-heavy with senior officers.

[According to their accounts, these officers, along with U.S. officials, did not want a military man to run for president. But the high command selected Gen. Guevara, the defense minister, to be the government candidate. He emerged with the most votes in the voting on March 7, but the losing candidates alleged that his victory had been obtained by fraud.]

The leading coalition party, the center-right Christian Democrats, led by Premier Andries van Agt, increased its share of the vote to 33.4 from 30.9 percent. The third member of the coalition, Democrats '66, won 8.3 percent of the vote, down from 11 percent last year.

The results were said by analysts to reflect widespread discontent with the performance of the government. The gains for the Christian Democrats and the Liberals suggested that the 9.5 million Dutch voters might prefer a return to the center-right coalition between the two parties, which ruled the country with Mr. Van Agt as premier from 1977 to 1981.

Mr. Van Agt has made no secret of his discomfort in the center-left coalition and has frequently indicated that he would like to see a return to center-right cooperation with Mr. Wiegel's Liberals.

The provincial councils enjoy a fair amount of autonomy in the Netherlands. They decide on matters such as transport, roads and waterways and environmental pol-

icy, and have the right to veto the budgets of municipal councils in their areas.

The Labor Party leader, Deputy

Minister Joop den Uyl, said Thursday that his party had suffered a major setback. He said the Christian Democrats would be strongly tempted to try to push the Labor Party out of the coalition.

Many voters blame the Labor

Party for the government's failure to agree on an economic policy.

The Labor Party has been resisting

spending cuts sought by the Chris-

tian Democrats to deal with a

growing budget deficit.

The main opposition party,

Hans Wiegel's Liberals, which is a

conservative party, made the larg-

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## Reagan Is Said to Sharply Reject Aide's Doubts on Economic Plan

By David S. Broder  
and Lou Cannon  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — President Reagan reportedly has told Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige to blunt terms that he intends to stick with his economic program despite business complaints that changes are necessary to lower the federal deficit.

According to a well-placed administration source, Mr. Baldrige said after a meeting with Mr. Reagan, "I broke my pick in the meeting."

Mr. Baldrige, while confirming that the meeting had taken place, refused Tuesday to characterize its tone or substance. Saying that he regarded his discussions with the president as confidential, he added: "I will neither confirm nor deny any reports about them."

White House aides said that news of the president's response to Mr. Baldrige at the March 11 luncheon had created what one of

ficial called "a chilling effect" on attempts of other administration officials to convince the president that he should reduce military spending or postpone his tax cut to lower the deficit.

"There's no line outside the door of the Oval Office these days telling the president he ought to change his program," a White House aide said.

The luncheon was also attended by the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, who has frequently been identified as one of the administration officials who is convinced that the deficit must be lowered to encourage economic recovery.

This was reportedly the central point made by Mr. Baldrige, on the basis of several major representations to him by leaders of the business community.

"He felt he had an obligation to tell [Mr. Reagan] what was really going on in the economy," an administration official said.

Another official expressed the view that Mr. Baldrige had been "used," although willingly, by White House officials who have tried without success to convince Mr. Reagan that some compromises must be made in his program to keep the deficit down.

The compromise most frequently suggested is a postponement of the 10-percent tax cut scheduled for July, 1983. Mr. Reagan has said repeatedly that he will not postpone the 10-percent cut scheduled for July.

Mr. Baker reportedly was not discouraged by the cool reception Mr. Baldrige received, perhaps because he knew from his own experience how difficult it is to talk Mr. Reagan out of his economic program.

But it has heightened the concern of a number of major business organizations that an impasse may develop over the budget that could damage prospects for a sustained turnaround in the economy. A senior official in a previous



Malcolm Baldrige

Republican administration, who learned of the Baldrige incident from a Reagan insider, said, "If he won't listen to Mac Baldrige — a guy he likes — telling him what's really going on, I don't know who is going to listen to. People are really worried about how you get through to this guy [the president]."

## Reagan Striving to Show He Cares for Poor

### Uncaring Image Hurts Him, Aide Says

By Lou Cannon  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The White House is mounting a counteroffensive to dispel a growing impression that administration policies are unfair to poor Americans.

"It's an issue we're sensitive about politically," Michael R. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, said Wednesday. "It shows up in the polls and it hurts the president personally because he's a very fair man."

President Reagan is responding to the "fairness" issue in every speech. His staff is actively seeking what an aide calls "people events," such as the president's appearance last week in flood-damaged Fort Wayne, Ind. Cabinet members have been instructed to depict administration economic programs as ultimately helpful to poor people.

"There is growth in programs that help people," said Craig L. Fuller, the White House director of Cabinet administration. "We're trying to get that message out to people who are speaking constantly."

The material given Cabinet secretaries and other administration spokesmen emphasizes that purchasing power for working people has increased because of a reduction in the rate of inflation.

While there is a franky political thrust to the administration effort to dispel the belief that Reagan programs are unfair to lower-income Americans, White House officials said that the new "fairness" theme basically reflects the president's own sensitivity at being depicted as an uncaring man.

Mr. Reagan's aids were designed to save the free enterprise system and help poor people.

Mr. Reagan defends his economic program as offering long-term help to working people and a way out of the recession he blames on his predecessors.

During his recent trip to Alabama, Tennessee and Oklahoma, Mr. Reagan described his tax reduction program as "the best darn thing that's been done for working and middle-income people in nearly 20 years" and stressed his "real compassion" for people who can't help themselves.

Mr. Reagan's aides recognize that the president's contention that his program will help "average citizens" is being greeted with growing skepticism. Without disclosing the figures, aides said that this skepticism has been reflected in polls taken for the Republican National Committee.

With this in mind, Mr. Reagan's advisers have stressed proposals such as the minimum tax for corporations advocated by the president, which they hope will help counteract the idea that administration policies favor the rich.

**Personal Matter**

The President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives recommended Wednesday that corporations and individuals increase charitable giving to 5 percent of income.

When a White House deputy press secretary, Larry Speakes, was asked if the president intended to do this, he replied: "That is a personal matter for him as it would be for you or me."

Mr. Reagan in nearly every speech stresses the importance of voluntarism and private charity as a means of filling the gap left by the reduction of government programs.

His political advisers are looking for events that would show Mr. Reagan mingling with people. On the president's recent southern swing his aides first considered an event with schoolchildren in Alabama and another in an Oklahoma oil field. They settled for Mr. Reagan's quick trip to Fort Wayne, where he briefly assisted volunteers who were stacking sandbags to hold back the floodwaters.

### Restitution Ruling In U.S. Gum Theft

*The Associated Press*

**GREENSBORO, N.C.** — Two teen-agers from have been ordered to give a 12-year-old boy 10 times the amount of bubble gum that they stole from him last month.

Willie Foust, 16, and Kenneth Simpson, 18, of Gibsonville, were charged with common-law robbery for taking gum worth 6 cents from John Stallings on Feb. 19. The seriousness of the charge, which would have carried a maximum 10-year prison sentence, had generated controversy, particularly because the teen-agers are black and the boy is white.

In a hearing Wednesday, District Court Judge Edward Lowe put Mr. Simpson and Mr. Foust in a first-offenders' program and ordered them to give the boy 60 cents worth of bubble gum.

## Senate Sustains Reagan Veto of Bill On Executive Powers in Oil Crisis

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — A House subcommittee estimates that President Reagan's decision to close down the government Nov. 23, rather than sign an emergency spending bill that was \$2.8 billion higher than he wanted, cost at least \$85 million.

The staff of the House Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee on civil service surveyed 65 agencies in a review of the shutdown week. They determined that 84 percent of 1.05 million federal workers were declared "nonessential." The study excluded the Defense Department, Postal Service and Tennessee Valley Authority.

Nonessential employees were sent home or were supposed to be doing only work related to shutting down the government. Since everyone got paid, the staff calculated that 84 percent of the \$102 million payroll for the workers "must be considered direct shutdown costs."

"We believe the final cost will be even higher than \$85 million," said Andrew Feinstein, who compiled the report.

The subcommittee is trying to determine how much it cost the government for "essential" workers to issue furlough notices and how much time was wasted starting up the government again.

### Russia Walks Out Of UN Conference Over Khmer Rouge

*Reuters*

**BANGKOK** — The Soviet Union and four of its Asian allies walked out of a United Nations regional economic conference Thursday when a representative of the Khmer Rouge addressed the gathering as the delegate of Cambodia.

Afghanistan, Vietnam, Laos and Mongolia joined the Soviet Union in the walkout. The delegations maintained the deposed Khmer Rouge no longer represents the Cambodia people.

Earlier Thursday the conference chairman, Conrado Estrella of the Philippines, said China had objected to the Afghan delegation as not representative of Afghanistan, where Soviet troops are helping the Communist government to put down guerrilla opposition.

Mr. Estrella said the credentials committee decided to seat both the Afghanistan and Khmer Rouge delegations after rejecting the reservations against them. Thirty-eight member states of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific are attending a conference to discuss measures to reduce poverty in the region.

**Curiel Libel Suit Dismissed in Paris**

*The Associated Press*

**PARIS** — A court has dismissed a libel suit against Claire Sterling, author of "Network of Terror" for comments on an Egyptian-born Marxist theoretician gunned down in Paris four years ago.

The lawsuit, filed against the American journalist by the widow and brother of Henri Curiel, was dismissed Wednesday. The lawsuit contended the book furnished no proof for allegations that a group led by Mr. Curiel had links to international terrorists and that Mr. Curiel was an agent of the Soviet secret police.

Mr. Curiel was shot and killed outside his Left Bank apartment on May 4, 1978. A rights group called Delta claimed responsibility. In the years before his assassination, he had been under investigation by international authorities for alleged links to terrorist groups.

**"Test-Tube" Twins Are Born**

*The Associated Press*

**OAKVILLE, Ontario** — A 35-year-old school teacher gave birth Thursday to twin boys conceived by test-tube fertilization, the first such multiple birth in North America, Trafalgar Memorial Hospital announced.

**5 Die in Mexico City Fire**

*United Press International*

**MEXICO CITY** — A fire in a government-owned movie theater Wednesday killed three firemen and two civilians, and injured 51 other persons, officials said.

**Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, questioning Mr. Nitze**

**Paul H. Nitze, says he does not agree with the reported statement of a Pentagon official that the United States could recover from an all-out nuclear attack in two to four years by matching the Soviet Union in civil defense.**

"There are things that we can do in civil defense that will mitigate the effect of an atomic attack, but to say that we could recover in two to four years I believe is impossible," said Mr. Nitze, who has been serving under an interim appointment as chief U.S. negotiator in talks aimed at reducing nuclear missiles in Europe.

T.K. Jones, a deputy undersecretary of defense, was quoted in January as saying the United States could recover fully in that period with a Soviet-style civil defense system.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, questioning Mr. Nitze Wednesday at a confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, quoted former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara as saying in a telegram, "I know of no form of civil defense that could permit the nation to recover from such an attack." Mr. Nitze said he "would agree with the quote you read from McNamara."

**5 Die in Mexico City Fire**

*United Press International*

**MEXICO CITY** — A fire in a government-owned movie theater Wednesday killed three firemen and two civilians, and injured 51 other persons, officials said.

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**NON STOP JAL**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4 Friday, March 26, 1982

## Atoms for Peace or War?

The Reagan administration is seriously considering a plan to "mine" the used fuel from commercial nuclear reactors for its accumulated plutonium. After separation and purification into its different forms, the plutonium would be used in nuclear warheads. This is a dangerous idea, and Congress should place it off-limits.

The impetus for the suggestion is a projected shortage of weapons fuel starting near the end of this decade. The numbers are classified, but plans for new weapons systems and for replacing old uranium weapons with new and lighter plutonium warheads could require the production of about 17,000 new warheads before 1990. Increasing the capacity of existing plutonium production facilities might still not meet the projected need. So planners are eyeing the 70,000 kilograms of plutonium contained in the used reactor fuel that is sitting around the country.

From the government's point of view, the plan has several attractions. It would solve the projected plutonium shortage, and possibly at less cost than building new production facilities. It could provide the crucial boost to the administration's fading hopes of getting a commercial reprocessing industry off the ground. And it would be at least a partial answer to the seemingly unsolvable problem of how to dispose of spent reactor fuel.

But turning used reactor fuel into bombs would also be doing just what the United States has for years argued must not be done. It would erase the distinction — upon which

the international trade in "peaceful" nuclear technologies is premised — between atoms for peace and atoms for war; that is, that there is one set of materials and technologies needed for nuclear power production and a different set for weapons production.

Technically, the distinction is a false one. Reprocessing, once considered essential to the civilian fuel cycle, produces plutonium, and reactor-grade plutonium — while not the best for the purpose — makes a perfectly satisfactory bang. But symbolically and politically, the distinction is the foundation of the international non-proliferation regime — from its beginnings in the Atoms for Peace program to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the safeguards and inspections of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Looking back, one can wish that it had happened differently, that the large overlap between nuclear energy and nuclear weapons technology had been recognized from the beginning and built into the arrangements worked out for international nuclear trade. It may be possible in the future — perhaps after the world has had a bad nuclear scare — to overhaul the non-proliferation regime. But right now the existing system is all there is. The very last thing in America's security interest would be to take a step that could easily destroy what remains of that system's effectiveness and at the same time cripple America's capacity for leadership in the continuing effort to slow nuclear proliferation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Pertini in Washington

Sandro Pertini, the president of Italy, who met Thursday with President Reagan, is no household word in America. But he is no footnote figure. Few other Italian leaders have broken so many rules, received so many votes, shaken so many hands or done so much to demonstrate that parliamentarians are not necessarily boring.

A lifelong Socialist, Mr. Pertini endured jail and exile under Mussolini. A proud outsider, he refuses to live in the presidential palace. A virtuous politician, he was the first Italian president in 30 years to reach outside the Christian Democratic Party to name a centrist Republican as premier.

He thus gave new life to the movement to broaden Italy's ruling circle, without yielding power to the Communists. The United States has an important interest in that. Without a

strong Italian center, there would be zero weight to Mr. Reagan's "zero option" offer to Moscow on theater nuclear weapons. The present government, at some political risk, agreed to accept its share of Cruise missiles to facilitate West Germany's assent. It was equally difficult politically for Italy to join the international Sinai peacekeeping force.

President Pertini has thus stretched the powers of a titular office. Furthermore, at 85 he shames the young with his anger at oppression. Addressing outrages in Argentina recently, he insisted that "anyone who does not protest against these dictatorships ... does not have the right to protest against what is happening in Poland." A warm and vigorous man, President Pertini is a welcome visitor. We are lucky to meet him.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Uncertainty in Guatemala

At least half of what happened Tuesday in Guatemala was welcome. Military officers conducted a coup and ousted President Romeo Lucas Garcia. Some of the U.S. officials who know the general best characterize Guatemala under his rule as a "bucket of blood," and him as "a brute." With him apparently goes his former defense minister, Angel Anibal Guevara, the president-elect whose first act after the elections of March 7 was to see the detention of the three people who had run against him and had protested that his victory was obtained by fraud.

The reason why any relief at the departure of the old gang must be half-hearted is that it is not yet clear who the new fellows are. Conceivably, they represent a decent, reform-minded element among the military who were appalled at the way the Neanderthals had been losing the war against the guerrillas, running the economy into the ground

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Food Aid for Americans

It has been 15 years since the Field Foundation sent pediatricians to study hunger in the South of the United States, and thus spurred enactment of a universal food stamp program. A follow-up team two years ago found that, although poverty lingers on, malnutrition was markedly reduced.

The Reagan administration seems unmoved by that progress. Last year it persuaded Congress to toss 875,000 households off the rolls and to reduce payments to 1.4 million others. This year it would cut out 19 percent more. The Agriculture Department concedes that the changes would reduce help to almost 70 percent of all food stamp house-

holds and eliminate 16 percent. The effect on older people would be especially harsh. A fourth of all elderly recipients would be eliminated or find their benefits so sharply reduced that they are likely to drop out.

Although the president continues to tell anecdotes about food stamp cheats, Congress has in fact moved against many of those who do not need help. The cost of the program has increased mainly because of higher food prices and unemployment. Congress may not know how to end poverty, but it does know how to reduce hunger. If the pangs return, the people will know whom to blame.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Chemical and Biological Warfare

The State Department's workmanlike compilation of the evidence of chemical and biological warfare in Southeast Asia was delivered Monday and received by the press without the withering skepticism that has recently stifled debate. The report adds a mass of detail on Soviet complicity in chemical and biological attacks. It provides numerous dates

and locations of Soviet military inspections of chemical arsenals in Laos and the training of Vietnamese and Laotian troops in chemical warfare. The report ... leaves room for only one conclusion: The Soviet Union is actively engaged in chemical and biological warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. It's time to turn attention to the question: What do we do about this?

—From The Wall Street Journal.

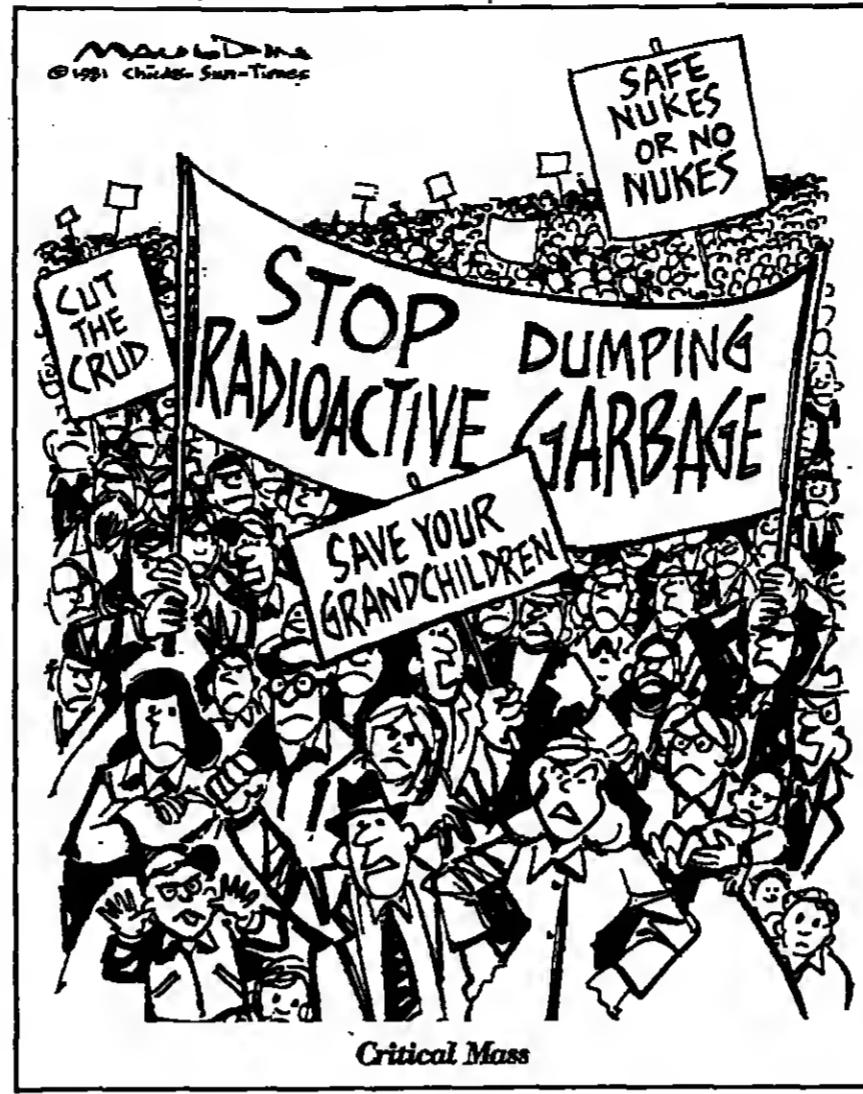
## March 26: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Central American Talks

MANAGUA — Choluteca, the most strongly fortified town of Honduras, has been captured, and President Manuel Bonilla has fled. The Central American war is practically over. Negotiations for peace in Central America are being carried on with great earnestness in Washington. Señor Creel, the Mexican ambassador, and Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, have discussed the situation with Secretary of State Elihu Root. Nicaragua is unwilling to make overtures for peace, lest President Zelaya be thought to stand in fear of El Salvador, the avowed ally of Honduras, and of Guatemala, which is supposed to be ready to assist Honduras.

### 1932: House Rejects Beer, Tax

WASHINGTON — By a vote of 216 to 132, the House of Representatives has rejected the Cullen amendment to the sales tax bill under which 2.75 percent beer would have been legalized and taxed at 3 cents a pint to bring in — according to supporters of the measure — about \$300 million annually. Although a bitter wet-dry debate preceded the vote, it was taken without a roll-call. President Hoover issued a statement in which he called upon the nation for united action in making sufficient sacrifices to permit the balancing of the budget and declared that he is confident the undertaking by representatives of both parties to balance the budget will be fulfilled.



## Science and Windows

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — As the Reagan administration prepares additional restrictions on contacts between Soviet and American scientists, attention might well be given to the opinion of an American scientist whose professional and personal experience in this area is unusually rich.

He is one of the superstars of modern research, Roald Hoffmann, professor of physical science at Cornell University. A survivor of the Soviet and Nazi occupations of his native Poland, Hoffmann came to the United States at age 12 and shone early as a science student. He spent a year as a graduate exchange student in the Soviet Union while working on the Ph.D. that he received from Harvard in 1962. He is fluent in Russian, which is rare among scientists. He has returned to the Soviet Union three times to lecture on his scientific specialty. Last year he shared the Nobel Prize in chemistry.

Unlike the punitive policy-makers who, far from the laboratory, regard scientific exchanges as a reward dangled for Soviet good behavior, Hoffmann believes America ought sensibly to recognize that East-West scientific traffic provides valuable opportunities for promoting U.S. interests.

In contrast with the hard-line view of Soviet impermeability to person-to-person contacts with the West, Hoffmann maintains that, regardless of Soviet manipulations and surveillance, "There is no way that they can block the personal side of a visit from coming through. The very presence of an American scientist talking freely about his beautiful experiment, using instruments they don't have, showing them a picture of his laboratory — that presence by itself makes more friends, convinces more people of what is right here."

Hoffmann continues, "In that closed so-

society which is the Soviet Union, every small window that is opened on the West brings the light of the world in there, makes friends for us. Soviet scientists, the Soviet intelligentsia, are that segment of their society that is most receptive and responsive to our ideas. They have an opening to the West, a sense of being with us, through the open scientific literature. That sense of being with us is reinforced by a visit by any American there, by any visit here."

Self-interest also requires the West to have firsthand knowledge of the inner workings — or, he writes, add, "the lack thereof" — of Soviet science and technology. "The exchanges and joint research programs produce such knowledge," Hoffmann argues.

Finally, he says, "scientists have a responsibility, based on the rational and open tradition of their activities, to keep talking to each other even when the rest of the society is disposed to get angry. It is not that we are better people. Perhaps it's just that we have a base of small talk, shop talk — namely, the facts and excitements of science — by which an angry discourse is turned into polite, friendly conversation."

And "if we are to achieve a rational and secure plan to put an end to the horrible prospect of nuclear war, we need to keep in touch. Be firm with the Soviets on the level of governmental relations, but let the scientists talk to each other."

Hoffmann made these points recently at the annual hearing that the Science and Technology Committee of the House of Representatives holds for each new crop of American Nobel Prize winners. It was a busy day of hearings on Capitol Hill, and only three of the committee's 40 members turned up. Press coverage was about nil.

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## The Food Outlook Is Bad in Africa, Worrying Elsewhere

By Flora Lewis

BELLAGIO, Italy — A new series of studies sounds more alarm bells about world food supplies. Their main import is that even meeting the current standards of the three-quarters of a billion people now underfed, let alone improving their lot, cannot be assured just with money, good will and current development methods. It is literally a matter of trial and error, and a World Food Council report on Africa reveals a staggering amount of error beneath its cautiously polite words.

Not only has food production per mouth declined in a period when Africa's population growth is the highest any continent has ever known, but also, actual output went down in 15 countries. The main failures have been bad policies by the African governments that do not provide needed incentives for farmers; inadequate infrastructure for transport and trade, and above all lack of management capacity to use available help to best effect.

The independent Worldwatch Institute in Washington has come to the same conclusions on a larger scale. It finds that the world's self-renewing resources are being consumed, with the effect of "biological deficit financing" as land, forests and fisheries are destroyed.

The value of these reports is not only as scare signals to ears already deafened to repeated cries of wolf and positively blocked by world recession and the temporary oil glut. It is the indication that a lot has been learned in a generation of development efforts, and the reminder that theories and projects still have to be checked against results if they are not to go down for lack of counterproductive.

The World Food Council is one of the rare UN agencies that dares to look at its own records and admit mistakes. It had already come to the conclusion that direct food aid, while essential in emergencies, must not become a habit, because it makes countries dependent on imports when they should be increasing production.

Upper Volta, a country of 6.6 million, received 340 foreign aid missions last year, almost one a day. Some 40 governments provide aid to Africa, directly and through international agencies, and there are a lot more independent charities and commercial outfits involved with development.

AID, the official U.S. channel,

now has 570 projects in Africa, but only 22 (7 percent of total cost) are directly aimed at food production down for lack of counterproductive.

The report, by a group of distinguished European academics, puts together a case arguing that the EEC's agricultural and industrial policies, as well as its trade regime, are having far more detrimental effects on Third World countries than the benefits of its aid policy can outweigh.

The animal to be watched, they argue, is the EEC's common agricultural policy. Its principal shortcoming is widely seen to be excessive support prices and a propensity to create food mountains. Talks on reforms are under way, but some of these could have the effect of pushing up the cost of food imports significantly for the

Burma, studied as a contrasting example, is suddenly making real progress after almost a generation of stagnation in a repressive attempt to create an isolated "Asian Socialism." Burma still rejects private investment, but in the last five years it has accepted public loans and advice on the Green Revolution, which it has applied with its "self-help" principles. There is a real turnaround.

Though the formal report lacks the candor to say so, the international studies show the opposite trend in African countries still on track to disaster level.

The lesson is that there is no substitute for encouraging farmers to grow food and sell it. That requires conscious government policy. And that requires administrative structure and grass-roots agricultural services that most young countries cannot create. So that requires foreign donors to reach a clear, coordinated focus on where their money and techniques should be applied.

## EEC Food vs. the Third World?

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — A few days before

hard-pressed developing countries.

In addition, the common agricultural policy will soon have to be recast to allow for the anticipated entry of Spain and Portugal. North African Mediterranean countries, which have in recent years begun to penetrate the European market, will find themselves closed out, as Spain's olive oil, vegetables and fruit get preference over theirs.

If the history of sugar is a yardstick, then the future of the North Africans is bleak. Sugar is an interesting case study of a product that can be grown equally well in Europe (as beet) and in the tropics (as cane). Cane production in most cases is not only highly competitive with beet, but for many countries is the only cash crop that can survive a crisis.

Cane sugar only has its selling niche in Europe because when Britain joined the EEC it insisted on bringing this Commonwealth obligation with it. Since then, the other Europeans have been trying to whittle it away. Beet production has been stimulated by common agricultural policy incentives. It has been favored by support policies much more significant than those extended to cane.

Moreover, such is the degree of underwriting of high-priced beet that the EEC has ended up subsidizing sales of beet sugar on the world market, which has been destabilizing and detrimental to other sugar exporters. The British House of Lords' select committee on the European communities recently described the sugar policy as "one of selfishness and cynicism."

Food aid is a palliative, and often a counterproductive one, if it takes the place of sound agricultural improvement policies. African food production has been deteriorating for a decade now.

One would assume, judging from frequent summaries, that the EEC's rural aid programs would be sharply focused on trying to remedy this.

On the contrary, as the ODI report shows, the aid policy is helping cash crops, not food crops, and commitments to rural production have fallen in the last decade. One of the principal pieces of evidence, a study of 10 international rural development projects, showed that only one had the central aim of increasing food production.

The writer is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues.

## Italy's Progress Is Not Yet a Cure

By Sari Gilbert

ROME — Recent developments in the continuing fight against terrorism have been satisfying for Italian authorities. The bloodless police raid that brought about the liberation of U.S. Gen. James L. Dozier in late January was the most spectacular.

Since the beginning of January, working largely from information provided by captured terrorists, Italian police have made close to 400 arrests and uncovered some 50 hideouts, in the process finally learning the location of the "people's prison" in which the late Aldo Moro spent his last 54 days.

Although several leading terrorists are still at large, police now appear confident that they have dismantled the hard-line Red Brigades columns in Milan and the Veneto and seriously impaired the organization in Naples and Rome.

Yet the very success of recent police operations has brought home both the extent of the terrorist threat and the inadequate commitment of Italy's political forces to tackling the problem. So far, what is essentially a political problem has been dealt with almost exclusively by military means. There is little reason to expect any change in the immediate future.

The arrests in recent weeks of terrorists with logistical and other support functions, and *talbe*, or moles placed in state institutions, show as never before the degree to which the terrorist infection had been allowed to spread.

Persons concerned by the most recent dozen arrest warrants include telephone operators in the Italian Parliament and the state television network, a guard at Rome's Rebibbia prison, a soldier at the Cefalù, Rome's military hospital, and employees at Sip, the Italian telephone company, CNEN, the Italian nuclear commission, the National Research Council and the Cassa del Mezzogiorno, and a file clerk in the secretariat of the Minister of Industry who confessed both to stealing papers and, in her leisure hours, to tracking down the names and addresses of anti-terrorist officers in the police.

"political injustice" on which Italian terrorism continues to feed.

Until now the only "party of change" has been the Communist Party, for domestic and international reasons still regarded as an unacceptable coalition partner in government. Furthermore, the political vacuum that existed here at the fall of fascism and the end of the war allowed Italy's political parties, opposition and government groups alike, to carve out an all-pervasive role for themselves that allows them to permeate Italian society, including more often than not, firing and promotion.

"Our political parties represent the biggest mafia of them all," an unemployed journalist in northern Italy complained the other day. Small wonder that figures in all of Italy's three major parties — the Christian Democrats, the Socialists and the Communists — ranked high on the Red Brigades' hit lists.

If the political stalemate is at the heart of the disaffection that has led several thousand Italians to cross the line from political opposition to armed violence, it is apparent why most Italian politicians have failed to address the issue.

The outlook is not reassuring. Unless some group comes forward to deal with the political grievances that lie behind much of the recent bloodshed, the anti-terrorist military successes of recent weeks are unlikely to be decisive.

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## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)  
Chairman

## Deforestation Problem In Southeast Asia Seems Critical, Specialists Say

By Bob Sector  
Los Angeles Times Service

BANGKOK — Thousands of times each day, government inspectors stop trucks at roadblocks throughout rural Thailand and search for contraband cargo — not guns or drugs, but wood.

The tree is one of the most endangered species in Thailand, which used to be blanketed by lush hardwood forests and was one of the world's major teak producers. Today, the export of teak logs has been banned and much of the forest has been turned into ugly stumps.

"I look at what's happened and I am sick," Pong Sone, director-general of the Royal Forestry Department, said recently.

### Forest Area Down by Half

Thailand's forest cover has shrunk by almost half in two decades, according to government statistics. They showed more than 53 percent of the nation as forest in 1961 but only 28 percent last year. "Unofficially, some experts say that the percentage of forest land is much lower."

Deforestation is not unique to Thailand. Burgeoning populations, antiquated farming techniques and the booming world demand for lumber and wood products have contributed to the rapid disappearance of forests throughout Southeast Asia.

In a recent report on the problem in South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific islands, United Nations investigators concluded that forests in the region were disappearing at the rate of 12,500 acres (5,000 hectares) a day, or 4.5 million acres a year.

If this trend continues to the year 2000, about 90 million acres of closed forest area — 23 percent of the total — will have been converted to nonforestry use, accord-

ing to the joint study by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the UN Environmental Program.

The report said Indonesia, the world's largest producer of tropical hardwood, loses more than 1.2 million acres of wooded land a year. But the problem is more acute in Thailand, where more than 800,000 acres of forest are cut down every year in a country one-quarter Indonesia's size.

In the last few decades, Southeast Asia has emerged as one of the primary suppliers of wood to the industrial world, especially Japan, South Korea and the United States.

In Indonesia, log exports grew from only 4 million cubic feet in 1961 to 670 million cubic feet in 1979. The boom has meant big money for the area's major exporters — Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines — which three years ago reported earnings from log exports of \$2.3 billion.

### Different Techniques

It also has meant problems. Forestry experts contend that logging companies in the developing world do not practice the same conservation techniques that they do in the West.

"In the West, regulations say trees must be lifted up out of the ground by helicopter when they're cut," said Dennis Desvines, an official of the UN Environment Program. "Here, they allow huge trees to fall over, and they take 10 to 12 other trees with them."

The widespread loss of forest land has also been blamed for altering weather patterns, killing wildlife and causing ecological disasters.

In Thailand, for example, a flood that killed 42 persons in 1979 has been blamed on the destruction of forests that had pre-



An American ranger at a reforestation project of pine trees in Indonesia.

vented erosion and runoff, according to the UN study.

And wild elephants will be gone from Thailand in 30 to 40 years unless something is done to protect their forest habitats, the nation's best-known conservationist, Boun Song Lekagul, said recently.

The UN study forecasts that the rate of forest loss in Thailand will level off, simply because the country is running out of trees. Log exports in the Philippines already have dropped dramatically.

Thailand, once a major exporter of raw wood, is now an importer. By one estimate, wood imports are costing the country \$44 million a year in foreign exchange.

Conservation efforts have been

haphazard and futile. The fine for illegally cutting teak trees averages \$175, far below the value of the wood. In late February, a crackdown on illegal logging in southern Thailand implicated a senior police official and an influential political leader.

An export loophole also has hurt. Teak logs cannot legally be shipped from the country, but finished teakwood products can. Industry analysts say that loggers, financed largely from Europe, cut teak trees and shape the wood into crude furniture, which they legally ship abroad to be finished.

Another major cause of deforestation is an ancient farming tech-

nique practiced by hill tribes, who cut down and burn off natural vegetation so they can farm the cleared land. In the northern part of the country, where most of the teak forests and hill tribes are, 70 percent of the forests are lost, according to the UN study.

"It is a world problem that can't be solved by anything the United States can do alone," said F. Sherwood Rowland, professor of chemistry at the University of California's Irvine campus and author of a paper on the new findings that will appear in the April issue of Geophysical Research Letters.

"We don't see any sign that Fluorocarbon 12 has been showing the decrease that has been stated to have occurred," he said. Fluorocarbon 12 is the most common fluorocarbon.

"The concentration of Fluorocarbon 12 is going up steadily in the atmosphere. From the beginning of 1970 to the beginning of 1980, it just about tripled," he said.

### Numbers Questioned

But Joseph M. Steed, a senior research scientist at Du Pont and chairman of the Chemical Manufacturers Association's Fluorocarbon Program Panel, said, "I certainly question these numbers."

He said the association's data were compiled yearly by an independent accountant, Alexander Grant Co., from reports submitted by 19 manufacturers of fluorocarbons in non-Communist nations.

Mr. Rowland's data are based on measurements made by him and by M.A.K. Khalil and Reinhold Rasmussen of the Oregon Graduate Center.

Mr. Steed said these researchers made only one measurement a year and "some days have higher levels than other days."

Three years ago, about 1,300 Spanish women, including actresses, singers and intellectuals, signed a petition supporting the women who were acquitted Thursday. They said that they also had undergone abortions at one time or another. No legal action was taken against any of them.

The prosecution had demanded a 60-year jail sentence for Mrs. Garcia and 55 years for her daughter, who was accused of helping perform the abortions. It asked the court to impose six-month sentences on each of the other defendants, most of them the wives of workers in Basauri, an industrial suburb of this northern Basque city.

## 9 Charged With Abortions Acquitted by Spanish Court

The Associated Press

BILBAO, Spain — A provincial court Thursday acquitted nine women charged with having illegal abortions, setting a legal precedent in this Roman Catholic country. A tenth defendant described as the abortionist, Julia Garcia, was convicted and given a suspended sentence of 12 and a half years.

About 500 women demonstrated outside the courtroom as the defendants were tried for offenses allegedly committed between 1968 and 1976. The case was postponed twice before it came to trial last week because some of the defendants failed to appear in court.

The prosecution had demanded a 60-year jail sentence for Mrs. Garcia and 55 years for her daughter, who was accused of helping perform the abortions. It asked the court to impose six-month sentences on each of the other defendants, most of them the wives of workers in Basauri, an industrial suburb of this northern Basque city.

The court said that five defendants were acquitted for lack of evidence. Four others were spared conviction because "they acted in the belief that abortion was the least offense under the circumstances at the time."

Defense attorneys had argued that their clients had aborted their

pregnancies because of economic hardship and because contraceptives were then illegal in Spain. Contraceptives were outlawed in Spain until 1978, when they were made available by prescription only.

Three years ago, about 1,300 Spanish women, including actresses, singers and intellectuals, signed a petition supporting the women who were acquitted Thursday. They said that they also had undergone abortions at one time or another. No legal action was taken against any of them.

Mr. Rowland, along with Mario J. Molina of Irvine, first argued eight years ago about the dangers of fluorocarbons. They were then used as the chief propellant in aerosol sprays but, after the theory was advanced, the United States,

France voters elected representatives to the councils in local elections the last two Sundays that produced a setback for the 10-month-old leftist government of President François Mitterrand.

The representatives, in turn, voted Wednesday for council presidents who become the main administrators of the regions under a decentralization program of Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist administration. Conservative forces won 57 of the 95 presidencies, a gain of six from the last such elections three years ago. The left won 36 presidencies Wednesday, a decline of eight since 1979. Two remaining presidencies are to be decided Saturday.

For the right, the Union for French Democracy, of former conservative President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, took 16 presidencies, while nine offices were won by other rightist candidates.

The Socialists won 27 presidencies and the Communists three while other leftist candidates took six of the offices.

## Commission Disagrees on Whaling Ban

United Press International

BRIGHTON, England — The 36-nation International Whaling Commission abandoned efforts Thursday to agree on a ban on all commercial killing of sperm whales and deferred action until the next session in July.

It did so after disagreement between Japan and conservationist nations led by the United States and Britain over killing of sperm whales off the coast of Japan.

A special session, convened to discuss the sperm whale issue, ended in deadlock after less than 24 hours. At its regular annual meeting last July the commission outlawed killing of sperm whales in the Southern Hemisphere and North Atlantic — that is, in most of the world's oceans where sperm whales still are found.

But Japan, the last nation to carry on large-scale commercial whaling, rejected an immediate ban on killing sperm whales in areas of the western Pacific 200 miles (320 kilometers) off its coast. The latest deadlock means there will be no change in the annual killing quota in the area, set at the July meeting, of 890 sperm whales.

Japan has threatened to ignore any ban on killing sperm whales and to pull out of the commission.

## Schmidt Asserts Anti-U.S. Views Have Hurt Party

United Press International

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has strongly criticized the left wing of his Social Democratic Party, saying its anti-Americanism contributed to the party's defeat in the election Sunday in Lower Saxony.

Mr. Schmidt's analysis of the election was made to Social Democratic members of parliament Tuesday and released by the party Thursday.

Mr. Schmidt also said the party had lost votes because of policies designed to attract dissidents and young radicals to the party, a policy favored by former Chancellor Willy Brandt, the party chairman.

Mr. Schmidt listed anti-Americanism as one of the three main reasons for the bad image he said was driving voters away from the party. He said the others were the opposition of the peace movement in the party to accepting U.S. medium-range missiles on West German soil.

"The Germans want the Americans as friends and partners," Mr. Schmidt said. "They find some things are not good in America. But they consider it right and necessary to have Americans as friends and they do not want Bonn to follow a policy that desires to remain at an equal distance from Moscow and Washington."

## Minneapolis Papers Merging

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — The Minneapolis Star and the Minneapolis Tribune will merge April 5, creating an all-day newspaper with primary emphasis on morning delivery.



SEEKING AID IN BONN — Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The meeting covered aid requests because of drought and a territorial dispute with Ethiopia.

Her major work in the eyes of Soviet critics was "Hydrocentral," a novel published in 1931, which the Great Soviet Encyclopedia called "one of the best forms of the

Scare headed a six-man New York Yacht Club syndicate that was victorious with its 12-meter sloop, Columbia, which outsailed the British yacht Sceptre in the 17th challenge match for the America's Cup.

She was awarded the Stalin Prize for literature in 1951 and the Order of Lenin in 1967, among other honors.

According to the Soviet encyclopedia Miss Shaginyan "was in a friendly relationship" with the composer Sergei Rachmaninoff from 1912 until 1917, when he left the country.

Dr. Benjamin F. Feingold SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Dr. Benjamin Franklin Feingold, 81, an allergist and pediatrician who believed an allergic reaction to food additives made some children hyperactive, died Tuesday of a heart attack while being treated for cancer.

Henry Sears

BALTIMORE (NYT) — Henry Sears, 69, a real-estate investment executive and former commodore of the New York Yacht Club, died Tuesday of cancer. In 1958, Mr.

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## U.S. Scientist Asserts Ozone Loss Increases

By Lee Dembart  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The amount of potentially hazardous fluorocarbons in the upper atmosphere has tripled in the last 10 years despite efforts to limit their use, according to an atmospheric chemist at the University of California, who first warned of the danger in 1974.

The Chemical Manufacturers Association, an industry group, estimates that upper atmosphere fluorocarbons have decreased based on declining world production. But data collected since 1976 at stations in Oregon, the south pole and elsewhere contradict that assertion.

If the theory is correct that fluorocarbons are a refrigerant in cooling systems, where much of it is hermetically sealed but some leaks into the atmosphere. Automobile air conditioners contain fluorocarbons that are not hermetically sealed.

Mr. Rowland said that, as his theory predicts, "Ozone depletion in the upper atmosphere is quite substantial." He cited a report by a scientist from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration last summer that average ozone concentrations 25 miles (40 kilometers) high in the atmosphere were 5 percent lower in 1978 than they had been in 1971.

It is a world problem that can't be solved by anything the United States can do alone," said F. Sherwood Rowland, professor of chemistry at the University of California's Irvine campus and author of a paper on the new findings that will appear in the April issue of Geophysical Research Letters.

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"We don't see any sign that Fluorocarbon 12 has been showing the decrease that has been stated to have occurred," he said. Fluorocarbon 12 is the most common fluorocarbon.

"The concentration of Fluorocarbon 12 is going up steadily in the atmosphere. From the beginning of 1970 to the beginning of 1980, it just about tripled," he said.

Mr. Steed noted in response that NASA had called that finding "preliminary and tentative" and he said that other measurements had found no decrease in ozone.

Canada, Sweden, Norway and Denmark banned their use in aerosol sprays. But Western Europe and Japan have not done so. "The use of aerosols in Europe and Japan has increased," Mr. Rowland said.

In addition, it continues to be used as a refrigerant in cooling systems, where much of it is hermetically sealed but some leaks into the atmosphere. Automobile air conditioners contain fluorocarbons that are not hermetically sealed.

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## French Opposition Retains Most of Provincial Chiefs

The Associated Press

PARIS — Conservative opposition forces have retained a majority of the 95 provincial government council presidents in voting Wednesday, as had been expected after two rounds of nationwide elections.

French voters elected representatives to the councils in local elections the last two Sundays that produced a setback for the 10-month-old leftist government of President François Mitterrand.

The representatives, in turn, voted Wednesday for council presidents who become the main administrators of the regions under a decentralization program of Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist administration.

Conservative forces won 57 of the 95 presidencies, a gain

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## CIA Accused of Having Helped Plan Illegal Arms Shipment to S. Africa

By Charles Mohr  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The staff of a House subcommittee has asserted in a report that an individual working under the supervision of a CIA officer had helped plan an illicit shipment of arms to South Africa between 1976 and 1978.

The 46-page report by the staff of the subcommittee on Africa of the House Foreign Affairs Committee recommended Wednesday several measures aimed at improving and tightening enforcement of a policy adopted in 1963 that for-

bids the export of lethal military equipment to the white-minority government of South Africa.

The report also recommended that the Select Intelligence Committee of the House and the Senate investigate "the possible roles of employees, agents and contacts of the CIA in efforts to evade the U.S. embargo against South Africa during the Angolan civil war of 1975-76" and in the development of contacts between the South African government and a defunct American corporation that supplied the shells and artillery.

The subcommittee said it would hold hearings on the effectiveness of the South African arms embargo Tuesday and that it had invited officials of the State Department to testify.

A spokesman for the State Department had no comment Wednesday.

The subcommittee report quoted the CIA as having told the congressional investigators that the Space Research Corp. of North Troy, Vt., would be best source for 135mm artillery weapons and ammunition bought by the South Africans for their own armed forces, which had penetrated deep into Angola.

The CIA officer was not identified in Wednesday's congressional report but was given false initials of "A.B."

The case investigated over a two-year period by the subcommittee staff involved the sale and shipment to South Africa by Space Research Corp. of approximately 60,000 135mm extended-range artillery shells and at least four 135mm guns, including three advanced prototypes and what the subcommittee asserts was technology and technical assistance that permitted South Africa to establish its own facilities for manufacturing and testing such equipment.

Two officers of the Space Research Corp., which has since gone out of business, pleaded guilty to a single count of illegally exporting such equipment and served terms of four and four and a half months.

South Africa presently requires all white men to do two years of full-time active duty in the Defense Forces followed by regular call-ups to active duty over the subsequent eight years. The proposed legislation would extend to 12 years the period in which a soldier is liable to such call-ups.

This amounts to a tripling of the active-duty requirement, since a member of what is known as the Citizen Force could be required to serve 720 days in that period, compared to 240 days under the existing system. At the end of the 12 years, the Citizen Force member would then be liable to be called up as a reservist or assigned to the local guard units, known here as commandos.

The man, identified as Rüdiger Noll of Hamburg, was accused of working for the West German military espionage service, the East German news agency said Wednesday. It said Mr. Noll, who worked in Hamburg city government, had arranged more than 140 meetings with spies in East Germany since 1974.

courage or facilitate others to do so and did not have any advance knowledge of such matters.

However, the report said the office of the general counsel of the CIA "acknowledged" that the intelligence agency has not made a "complete investigation."

The report said that John J. Frost, a "defense consultant" with offices in Belgium and the United States, had said the CIA enlisted him to try to procure surplus U.S. weapons in Thailand and Taiwan in 1975 to be forwarded to non-Communist forces in Angola, which the United States covertly assisted until forced to desist by congressional legislation.

Best Source

The report added that Mr. Frost, who was working with a CIA official now stationed abroad, "strongly recommended" to officials of the South African government arms procurement that the Space Research Corp. of North Troy, Vt., would be best source for 135mm artillery weapons and ammunition bought by the South Africans for their own armed forces, which had penetrated deep into Angola.

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FUEL STOP — Recent Swiss Air Force war games used the highway from Bern to Thun as a runway and a gasoline station as a hangar for planes such as this Northrop F-5 Tiger jet.

## S. Africa Conscription Broadened

By Joseph Lelyveld  
*New York Times Service*

JOHANNESBURG — Anticipating the threat of guerrilla war, South Africa has announced a revision of its military service requirements that will make all white males up to the age of 60 liable for training and service in home guard units established throughout the country, especially in areas close to borders with black states.

In a statement released Wednesday as new legislation was presented to Parliament to amend the existing conscription law, the defense minister, Gen. Magnus Malan, foresaw the day when a majority of white South African males between the ages of 17 and 60 would have an active role in the extensive military network now being set up. Even after age 60, Gen. Malan said, those who would be held in reserve status until 65.

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that might be vulnerable to sabotage.

South Africa is believed to have the ability to mobilize a force of 400,000 men. The new system could involve 800,000 men in a white population of 4.5 million who have never served in the armed forces.

Correspondents who were briefed by the Defense Ministry on the new system also reported that the estimate of manpower requirements included plans for an increase in the South African presence in the disputed territory of South-West Africa, also called Namibia.

The proposals immediately drew a worded response from business

and industrial circles, where the chronic complaint is of a shortage in skilled white labor.

A spokesman for an Afrikaner business group called on the government to accelerate military training for blacks and other nonwhites in order to ease the burden on whites.

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## ARTS/LEISURE

**Sir William Walton at 80: Just About Ripe for Damnation**By Merida Welles  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Forty-three years ago, William Walton, the English composer, told a reporter: "I seriously advise all sensitive composers to die at the age of 37. I've gone through the first halcyon period, and am just about ripe for my critical damnation."

Perhaps it is this rhythm of damnation and accolade that will carry Sir William, lean and lucid, to his 80th birthday on Monday. The composer, who was knighted in 1951 and awarded the order of merit in 1967, is being celebrated with two exhibitions on his life and work, a weeklong BBC radio series and major concerts on both sides of the Atlantic.

Seated in a suite at the Savoy, where he is lodging during his birthday celebrations, he seemed bemusedly amused by all the fuss, even needing some prompting to recall the names of his recent works. His "Prologo e Fantasia" was premiered here last month when Mstislav Rostropovich conducted the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington. Another new Walton piece, an eight-minute "Puccacagli" for unaccompanied cello, was introduced later, with Rostropovich as soloist.

But Sir William insisted, thumbing his nose at a greedy public, that he is presently working on "nothing, nothing, nothing." His principal efforts these days are spent tending the garden outside his luxurious hillside home on the Italian island of Ischia, where he has lived for the last 30 years with his strikingly handsome Argentinian wife.

It seems light years away from his days as a teen-ager, when he



Sir William Walton

would lock himself in a London attic, spitting cherry stones out the window and wrestling with stubborn scores. "I never really thought I had talent, nor was I ambitious," he recalled. "It was an awkward time of life."

His adolescent struggles were eased by the unflagging support of the eccentric and artistic Sitwell siblings, Sacheverell, Edith and Osbert, who not only befriended Walton but virtually adopted him for some 15 years. A musician-in-residence at their fashionable home in Chelsea, Walton was embraced by the Sitwells' social circle, which always included the

most prominent young talent of the time.

They were arguably the most creative years of the composer's life. Before his 21st birthday, the lad who had failed his exams at Oxford University was giving a public performance at London's Aeolian Hall of a jaunty composition he had concocted with Edith and Osbert as light home entertainment.

"Façade," as he once put it, "enjoyed a frantic succès de scandale." It was not long before it was lampooned by Noel Coward, who walked out of one performance. "I really quite enjoyed his skit," Sir

Walton conceded with a grin, recalling how Edith Sitwell was far angrier with Coward than he.

The octogenarian has learned over some tempestuous years how to deal with criticism. Wielding his cane within inches of the writer, Sir William demonstrated how he had once alerted a particularly recalcitrant critic to his displeasure. "He didn't think it was at all funny," he said, "but we're great friends now."

Perhaps unwittingly, Walton seems to have stirred controversy most of his life. While "Façade" was being rehearsed, one of the instrumentalists inquired if a clarinetist had ever done him an injury. In 1929, the violin virtuoso Lionel Tertis rejected by return mail the score of a viola concerto that Walton had written for him. Tertis subsequently heard Paul Hindemith perform the piece at its premiere and went on to perform the piece frequently.

Argument surrounded even the most popular of Walton's major works. During a rehearsal in Leeds of the oratorio "Belshazzar's Feast," the chorus refused to tackle the complexities of the writing until the conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent, was sent up from London to arbitrate. But as Sir William recalls today, the chorus's objections were nothing compared to those of Sir Thomas Beecham, who, convinced by Walton that he had concocted with Edith and Osbert as light home entertainment.

"Façade," as he once put it, "enjoyed a frantic succès de scandale." It was not long before it was lampooned by Noel Coward, who walked out of one performance. "I really quite enjoyed his skit," Sir

landmark in British music and a classic in its dramatic vitality and original use of unaccompanied and solo voices.

When Walton's First Symphony was first performed in 1935, headlines blazed "Historic Night for British Music." The English composer John Ireland wrote to his colleague that the symphony "has established you as the most vital and original genius in Europe."

Such dramatic claims, of course, were disputed, but the expectations that Walton's musical feats had aroused by the time he was nearing his 40s were impressive.

He had won the Carnegie award for his first large-scale work, the Piano Quartet, when he was still in choir school at 16. Then came his String Quartet that was played at the International Festival of Contemporary Music in Salzburg. There, at 21, he was first introduced to the radical Viennese composers, Berg and Schoenberg. The overture "Portsmouth Point" followed and was chosen for an international music festival in Zurich in 1926. It confirmed Walton's reputation as a leader of the avant-garde. He was out yet 25.

By the time World War II ended, numerous other pieces, including the Viola Concerto, "Belshazzar's Feast," the First Symphony, a coronation march for King George VI and the comedy overture "Scapino," had been added to his works.

## Rejects Categories

Today, Sir William rejects as "nonsense" suggestions that his oeuvre falls into prewar and post-war categories, with the early works provocative and intensely modern and the later ones — including the operas "Troilus and Cressida," the film scores for three Shakespeare plays, the Cello Concerto of 1956 and his Second Concerto of 1960 — more romantic and somewhat old-fashioned.

If these lyrical and conventional strains did become more apparent in Walton's later pieces, one reason could have been an Argentinian beauty 20 years his junior.

"I was asked at a press conference in Buenos Aires what I thought about Argentinean women," reminisced Sir William, his shrewd eyes suddenly gleaming. "So I pointed to a girl whom I had never seen before, and said 'I am going to marry her.' Three weeks later, Susana Gil Passo became his wife."

Sir William has long refused to swing with each musical pendulum preferring as he once commented, "to compose something that will have the same merit whatever time it is performed." If this has helped check his reputation as the blazing white hope of Britain's musical future, he is hardly tormented. With a cheekiness worthy of some of his most satirical pieces, he confided, "You know, sometimes, I really don't even like myself."

**Records: Vintage Joplin, Parker**By Michael Zwerin  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Two first-class recent albums, one rock, one jazz, feature previously unreleased material by late, legendary performers.

If not the best, "Farewell Song" (CBS) is certainly among the best of Janis Joplin. With Jim Morrison and Jimi Hendrix, Joplin embodied the freneticism, hope and energy — both creative and destructive — of the 1960s. All three were dead within a year of the decade's end.

Producer Elliot Mazer searched through vaults of record companies, television stations and film labs to come up with this collection of live and studio performances that Joplin recorded with Big Brother and the Holding Company, the Kozmic Blues Band and the Paul Butterfield Blues Band between January, 1967, and June, 1970. He overdubbed additional backing and remixed some of the tracks. For some years the Joplin estate refused to approve such tinkering, but it is competent, sensible tinkering, and if you weren't told it wouldn't be noticeable.

Joplin was unique, classic, subject to no trends; she had one statement, played it passionately and stuck with it. Her voice was rough and big and boozey, a voice with hair on it. Her time was as good as a good R&B singer. She had an extraordinary ability to make lyrics come alive, to push and pull rather than merely repeat them, to make them

## Misery, With Conviction

No other singer, except perhaps Billie Holiday, could pronounce the word "misery" with such conviction. And when she sings: "Everywhere I go, people want to get out to me; that's okay as long as the next day I can be free," it is almost as though she is addressing her psychiatrist, or her most recent lover.

She was a loner, self-destructive, untamed, unsure of herself. She only really bloomed when she performed. (The film "The Rose" was based on her life.) Everything she sang sounded like the blues, and she lived a tortured life to match. She was a junkie, drank heavily, was once arrested for using profane language. She took risks both in the feeling she reached for musically and in her frighteningly obsessive pursuit of real-life kicks. Her material was excess — that's what she excelled at.

Country Joe McDonald describes her offstage personality in the liner notes: "She was a little too happy or too sad, too cooperative or too angry, too

and somewhat old-fashioned."

Producer Joe Timers' remastering of the old tapes sacrifices the level of the band in favor of the soloist, and the ensembles and rhythm are often forgotten. But unlike other posthumous Parker releases, his saxophone sound is true and clear and positively leaps out of the speaker. It's like discovering a new Van Gogh.

open and generous or too closed and bitchy." She once said, with pride: "I was always outrageous."

One evening in February, 1953, in the Club Ka-val in Washington, D.C., master of ceremonies Willis Conover announced: "Ladies and gentlemen, Charlie Parker."

Parker had been invited to be guest soloist with a local white big band called The Orchestra. However, his reputation for unreliability was such that, though he had promised to come, the promoters did not feel sure enough about it to advertise, and nobody was more surprised than the band when he actually showed up.

The recently released recording of that event: "Charlie Parker: One Night in Washington" (Electra) is a learning tool and historical document as well as a pleasure. There had been no rehearsal. Parker had no notes or chords to read, nobody had "talked" the arrangements down with him. He was armed only with his instincts and ears. This album is an absolute must for anybody even remotely interested that is at the heart of jazz.

## Embellishing the Standards

Through such standards as "Fine And Dandy," "These Foolish Things," and "Thou Swell," Parker solos over sectional soli, full-band tutti and even sordino modulations. Sometimes he hesitates for two or three notes when he is not sure where the arrangement is going but then takes off again as though he wrote it. He must have been listening to Stravinsky at the time because he quotes from the trumpet solo in "Petrushka" twice. There are also strains from "Woody Woodpecker," "Who's That Knocking At My Door?" "Happy Am I With All My Troubles" and "Blues in the Night."

One Parker phrase started the pianist so much that he turned the time around (played two where one should be) and the band followed him. Only Parker kept it to the right place and like a Pied Piper finally led everybody else behind him. Occasionally he stopped, thinking it was time for another solo but took off again after shouts of "Go, Bird."

Producer Joe Timers' remastering of the old tapes sacrifices the level of the band in favor of the soloist, and the ensembles and rhythm are often forgotten. But unlike other posthumous Parker releases, his saxophone sound is true and clear and positively leaps out of the speaker. It's like discovering a new Van Gogh.

**U.S.-China Study Center Planned**

The Associated Press

BALTIMORE — A permanent center for Chinese and American studies, sponsored by Johns Hopkins University and a university in China, is scheduled to open late in 1984. It is the first such venture since the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The agreement, which was announced recently in Washington by Johns Hopkins officials, was reached with Nanjing University.

The center will eventually draw together 100 graduate students from both countries. As many as 16 professors will offer non-degree courses in humanities, economics, political science and international relations at the Chinese school.

Under the program, which was actually agreed to in September, the students would be recruited from throughout both countries. A

master's degree and a knowledge of Chinese would be required for the American students, while Chinese students would be expected to know English and have graduate degrees.

The students would live and study together for an academic year in a separate facility to be built at Nanjing at an estimated cost of \$5 million.

## Costs Would Be Shared

Costs would be shared equally "in principle" by both universities, Hopkins officials said.

"Our hope and expectation is that this center will become a means whereby the two universities will turn out a key group of future leaders who will understand each other's culture . . . and that will strengthen already existing ties between the two countries," said

Johns Hopkins president Steven

Muller.

"This is a very bold venture, and it is a complicated exercise in partnership," Muller told a press conference in Washington.

Xu Fuji, vice president of Nanjing University, told the reporters through a translator: "This development will have great impact on the improvement and furtherance of relations between the Chinese and American people."

Muller said Johns Hopkins would try to raise funds from private and public sources.

Another area of possible collaboration, according to Johns Hopkins officials, is the school's Space Telescope Science Center — under construction in Baltimore for studying data from telescopes attached to the space shuttle.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 9 Friday, March 26, 1982 \*\*

## Japan Is Told Pre-Summit Strain Grows

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO — The United States has warned Japan that it can expect to be sharply criticized at the seven-country summit of industrial powers in June unless measures are taken by then in its markets to Western imports, Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Sakurada said Thursday.

Speaking at a news conference after returning from two days of talks in Washington, Mr. Sakurada said that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, who gave the warning, specifically referred to Japan's restrictions on imports of agricultural products and advanced technology.

Mr. Sakurada said he told President Reagan that Japan would make an effort on the trade issue with the Versailles, France, summit in mind. He told reporters, however, that a meeting Tuesday of Cabinet members responsible for economic affairs was unlikely in decide on specific steps.

"What will have to be done first is to win the cooperation of every relevant ministry or agency," he said.

U.S. trade representative William Brock said in Washington that he expects Japan to take significant actions in the next two or three months on opening its markets to foreign goods.

And Norisuke Hasegawa, vice president of the Federation of Economic Organizations or Keidanren, said in Tokyo that Japanese businessmen were pressing the government to cooperate with U.S. and EEC demands, and that he hoped that Premier Junichiro Suzuki "will be brave enough to open the [Japanese] market."

The Cabinet will be briefed by Mr. Sakurada and by special trade representative Masumi Esaki, who is on a two-week mission to Western Europe.

Mr. Esaki said Thursday in Bonn that Japan has agreed to take steps to open its markets for them, but he gave no details. "The main non-tariff barriers between Japan and Europe are those of language and distance. The Japanese market is not as closed as Europeans think," he added.

Responding to a statement by West German Economics Minister Otto Lambdorff that Japan's competitiveness should be more sharply mirrored in the yen exchange rate, Mr. Esaki said the yen is undervalued against the dollar because of high U.S. interest rates.

"A rate of 200 would be about right," he said. Currently, these are about 245 yen to the dollar.

## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### U.S. Firm Gets Norwegian Pipeline Contract

The Associated Press

OSLO — McDermott International of the United States has been awarded 900-million-kroner (\$150-million) contract by the Statpipe Group, Statoil said Thursday.

Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company and operator for the group, said McDermott is going to lay a steel pipe from the offshore Statfjord field across the Norwegian trench to Kalstø, western Norway, and from there a slightly smaller pipe to a riser platform in Block 16-11 on the Norwegian shelf.

The total Statpipe system, which will carry gas to Western Europe, will be about 850 kilometers (525 miles) long. It is scheduled for completion by the end of 1985.

### Sony to Build Videocassette Plant in France

Reuters

PARIS — Sony said Thursday it will invest 141 million French francs (\$23 million) to build a factory near Dax in southwestern France to produce videocassettes.

It said the factory will start operating next summer and should produce around 10 million videocassettes in the first year and 15 million in subsequent years. Around 70 percent of the output will be exported initially, and the factory will employ between 440 and 530 persons.

### Texas Air to Buy All of Continental Air Lines

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Texas Air and Continental Air Lines announced a proposed agreement Wednesday under which Texas Air's 51 percent ownership of Continental would be increased to total ownership through exchanges of stock.

Under the proposal, each share of the 49 percent of Continental's common stock not now held by Texas Air would be exchanged for four-tenths of a share of Texas Air common and \$4 in liquidating value of a new issue of Texas Air preferred stock.

The proposed consolidation, according to the announcement, would result in "significant operating cost reductions and revenue enhancements for both airlines."

### Shell Canada Arranges \$1-Billion Credit Line

Reuters

MONTREAL — Shell Canada recently arranged a \$1 billion stand-by credit with two Canadian banks, senior vice president Donald Taylor told security analysts here Thursday.

Later, he told reporters that the credit gives Shell Canada some flexibility in its plan for external financing this year. He gave no further details about the credit.

### Japanese Firm Makes Loan to Brazilians

Reuters

TOKYO — Nippon Aluminum signed Thursday it signed an agreement in lend 31 billion yen (\$127 million) to a joint Brazil-Japan project to produce aluminum and aluminum in Brazil.

It said the loan, for 10 years at 8-percent interest, is supplied by a group of Japanese banks led by Japan's semi-official Export-Import Bank and will be lent to two joint-venture firms in Brazil, Albras-Aluminio Brasileiro and Alunort-Alumina do Norte do Brasil.

Nippon Aluminum, 40 percent owned by the Japanese government, said the money is part of 166 yen Japan has pledged to supply in loans to cover 49 percent of the \$2.6 billion project.

### Mideast Investors Take Control of U.S. Firm

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — FGB Holding Corp., a subsidiary of a Netherlands corporation controlled by Middle East investors, has purchased nearly 3 million shares of common stock in Financial General Bankshares, giving it control of the Washington-based company.

FGB's purchase of 2.9 million shares, when added to the 1.2 million Financial General shares already owned by FGB's parent, Credit and Commerce American Investment, gives the Middle East group 62 percent of Financial General's outstanding common stock.

FGB announced Wednesday that it had begun purchasing Financial General stock as part of a cash tender offer of \$33.80 a share that began March 3. The deadline for withdrawing shares tendered in response to the offer ended Tuesday.

## Occidental, China Sign Deal for Coal Mine

From Agency Dispatches

PEKING — Occidental Petroleum signed an agreement with China on Thursday to carry out a feasibility study that the U.S. company expects will lead to a joint venture to develop the world's biggest coal mine with reserves of 1.4 billion metric tons.

Occidental Chairman Armand Hammer said that, if the study leads to a joint venture, Occidental will invest \$230 million in the open cut mine at Pinghuo, 500 kilometers west of Peking. He said the plant, call for construction to begin April 1, 1983, with production reaching 15 million tons a year by 1986.

Final production should reach 45 million tons a year, be told the signing ceremony in the Great Hall of the People, where the deal was toasted with champagne by Mr. Hammer and Kong Xin, chairman of the China National Coal Development Corp.

Profits from the coal mine will be split 50-50

until Occidental recovers its investment. Then profits will be split 40-40, with the Chinese taking the larger share. The venture would sell the coal to countries on the Pacific rim.

Both Occidental and Chinese officials said terms for the venture had been settled and they expect a final agreement at the end of this year.

Asked if the deal might be affected by the strain in Chinese-U.S. relations over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, Mr. Hammer said the Chinese had made clear that the political climate would not affect the deal, the largest joint venture China has signed since inaugurating its "open door" economic policy in 1979.

Mr. Hammer is also opening an exhibition of his art collection, "Five Centuries of Masterpieces," the first large collection of European masters — Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Gogh, Georges, Monet, Renoir and Gauguin, among others — to be shown in China.

## Saudis Set Loan to World Bank

Reuters

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia has agreed to lend the World Bank \$800 million in 1982. Finance Minister Mohammed Abdul-Khalil said Thursday.

Part of the agreement, arranged during a visit in Riyadh last year by World Bank President A.W. Clausen, has been signed and the balance will be concluded shortly, he said.

Saudi Arabia agreed last year to lend the International Monetary Fund 4 billion special drawing rights (\$4.48 billion) in 1981 and another 4 billion SDRs in 1982 and indicated it intended to make further loans in 1983 if its balance of payments and reserve position permitted.

Mr. Abdul-Khalil said a final decision on the third tranche would not be made until later this year.

Continued PLO Support

He said Saudi Arabia would continue to press for observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organization at September's joint annual meeting of the World Bank and IMF in Toronto. He added that he hoped a reasonable compromise could be reached this year, with Kuwaiti Finance Minister Abdul-Latif al-Hamad chairing the gathering.

Mr. Abdul-Khalil said that he expected international lending would become more selective in the next year and that it would be more difficult for developing and semi-industrialized countries to borrow.

"If we see any increase in lending, it will be for the private sector of the industrialized countries," he said.

Asked if Saudi Arabia would be prepared to make direct loans to

Third World countries struggling to find cash, he said, "That is banking business."

Mr. Abdul-Khalil said Saudi Arabia development aid to Third World countries in fiscal 1982 would be about \$5 billion and about the same next year, with no effect from lower oil revenue.

He said he expected a proposed huge investment fund to be owned by the Gulf Cooperation Council countries to be in operation by the end of the year.

Mr. Abdul-Khalil said he would meet his colleagues from Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the

United Arab Emirates in June or July to make a final decision on its capital and other details.

He added that during a recent visit to Vienna, he signed an agreement to lend \$300 million. He gave no details but said press reports had greatly exaggerated the amount.

Mr. Abdul-Khalil declined to discuss reports of Saudi Arabian lending in Iraq to finance its war with Iran or talk about reports that Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries had promised financial aid to Nigeria if it held the OPEC oil price line.

soaking up most of the money available for lending.

Mr. Robertson estimated the "absolutely horrendous" proposed federal budget deficit would amount to nearly \$150 billion, compared with Reagan administration's estimates of less than \$100 billion.

Robert Stovali of Dean Witter Reynolds acknowledged that corporate results for the second quarter may be just as poor as those expected for the first quarter of this year, with the business cycle starting to turn up.

Analysts said the market usually anticipates events six months in advance and so many investors are beginning to buy in anticipation of an economic recovery.

But Norman Robertson, chief economist for the Mellon Bank, said the recession and its high unemployment will continue until the federal government, with its "gargantuan" budget deficit, stops

soaking up most of the money available for lending.

In corporate news, Republic Steel said it will incur "substantial" operating losses in the first quarter. In the first quarter of last year, the company had net earnings of \$32.6 million, or \$2.01 a share, which included a \$6.2 million gain from an income tax settlement.

Treasury officials overseeing the Chrysler loan guarantee said the automaker's cash position has "improved dramatically" since last summer, Lachlan Seward, acting director of Treasury's Office of Chrysler Finance, said. "It now looks as if the cash balances will be at favorable levels well into 1983 at least."

Mr. Stovali said Thursday that its Mining & Metals subsidiary was awarded a contract to design a \$200 million coal project in Venezuela. The value of the award to Fluor was not disclosed.

## Controls on Currency Tightened by France

Reuters

PARIS — France tightened exchange controls Thursday to bolster the ailing franc against the dollar and the Deutsche mark.

The most important of the several changes made by monetary authorities in the country's already strict exchange laws was a reduction in two weeks from one month of the time allowed in exports in repatriate foreign currency, retrospective to March 15.

The measures also altered a regulation that requires French companies in finance only 25 percent of their direct foreign investment through transfers of French francs, the remainder being raised abroad.

The Finance Ministry said an exemption under which the first million francs of such investments are not affected by the regulation no longer applies.

The government said the tighter foreign exchange controls would not hinder trade between France and other countries. It said the decision to reduce the period an exporter can hold foreign currency revenues is designed to prevent speculation against the franc by French exporters.

The government also increased the period after which French citizens abroad acquire the status of non-resident to two years from one, and French citizens will also be required to obtain Bank of France authorization to transfer donations to non-residents on to end unless it is reformed.

French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy flew to Bonn Thursday for a brief meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on EMS finance problems. The meeting, arranged at France's request, was held four days before the EEC summit meeting in Brussels.

Also on Thursday the premiers of Belgium and Luxembourg met to discuss a 60-year-old monetary union between the two countries, which Luxembourg has threatened to end unless it is reformed.

## UAW's Council at GM Approves New Pact

Reuters

CHICAGO — The United Auto Workers' General Motors council Thursday approved a new contract negotiated for the union's 300,000 GM employees last weekend. The new pact now must be approved by all of GM's 500,000 employees.

A UAW spokesman said about 90 percent of the 300 council members voted in favor of the new contract, which includes an 18-month freeze on wages and benefits and a profit-sharing scheme for GM employees.

Ford said Thursday that its Mining & Metals subsidiary was awarded a contract to design a \$200 million coal project in Venezuela. The value of the award to Fluor was not disclosed.

Location of Trade Development Bank Holding headquarters in Luxembourg

## Highlights of the year 1981

For our Group, 1981 was a highly successful period. Earnings rose by 22.7%, our capital reached US\$ 920 million and new offices were opened in Singapore, London, Athens, Buenos Aires, Monte Carlo and Los Angeles.

Our strategy of matching the interest rate sensitivity on assets and liabilities stood us in good stead, and throughout the year we continued to refine our treasury management systems. This, combined with cautious lending enabled us to achieve a significant increase in profits despite difficult economic conditions and unpredictable interest rates. The rise in net interest income more than compensated for reduced turnover in precious metals.

The Board of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A. and Republic New York Corporation have announced that they are studying the possibility of an amalgamation. Founded by Trade Development Bank in 1966 with a capital of US\$ 11 million, Republic now accounts for nearly half the Group's total capital and earnings. An amalgamation would be a logical step to simplify the Group's corporate structure and concentrate its capital resources in one banking enterprise. However, before taking such an important step, both Boards would have to be

satisfied that the interests of clients and minority shareholders would be protected and that the amalgamation is acceptable to the regulatory authorities. We have therefore formed a study group to make a detailed investigation before making a final recommendation to shareholders.

The Board is recommending a dividend of US\$ 1.40 per share, compared with the regular dividend of US\$ 1.00 per share paid last year, to which was added an anniversary bonus of US\$ 0.25 per share.

16th March, 1982

EDMOND J. SAFRA  
Chairman



### Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1981

Before provision for proposed dividend

|   | 31st December 1981 | 1980      |
|---|--------------------|-----------|
|   | US\$ 000           | US\$ 000  |
| <b>Assets</b>                               |                    |           |
| Cash, balances and advances to banks        | 4,089,996          | 3,512,061 |
| Bank certificates of deposit                | 1,373,476          | 711,866   |
| Precious metals*                            | 199,857            | 409,128   |
| Financial paper                             | 2,301,514          | 1,821,207 |
| Government and municipal bonds (USA and UK) | 426,551            | 636,746   |
| Floating rate bonds                         | 504,968            | 251,341   |
| Other bonds and securities                  | 688,922            | 526,147   |
| Customer current accounts and advances      | 2,026,446          |           |



## Rhône Sues to Stop Morton Sale to P&G

By Phillip H. Wiggins  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rhône-Poulenc is suing to block the \$371-million sale of the pharmaceuticals division of Morton-Norwich Products to Procter & Gamble.

Rhône-Poulenc, which owns 20.3 percent of Morton-Norwich's outstanding common stock, said Wednesday that the sale would constitute a deliberate breach of agreements signed in February, 1978, between Rhône-Poulenc and Morton.

In 1978, Morton-Norwich worked out arrangements to jointly develop new products for the U.S. market. The agreement that Procter & Gamble entered into to purchase the Norwich-Eaton Pharmaceuticals division puts the joint venture in an uncertain position. That, according to analysts, is why the French textile, chemical and pharmaceutical concern is attempting to block the merger until the situation is resolved.

Procter & Gamble is one of the largest U.S. producers of consumer household products, especially soaps and detergents. The acquisition of the Morton-Norwich unit, which produce pharmaceuticals as well as over-the-counter medications, would put Procter & Gamble into a major new line of businesses.

"We are confident that our agreement to purchase Morton-Norwich's pharmaceuticals business is a firm and legally binding contract," said Robert M. Norrish, director of public relations of Procter & Gamble.

Before 1978, Rhône-Poulenc had for many years worked with American Home Products, a major producer of drugs, food and household products, in an arrangement similar to the one with Morton-Norwich. According to analysts, nothing "financially material" evolved from that arrangement.

"In my opinion, it seems that Rhône-Poulenc and Morton-Norwich really did not have an arrangement that produced much in

**Bank Staff Strike in Bolivia**

Reuters

LA PAZ — Ten thousand employees of the Bolivian National Bank and the Banco do Brasil in Bolivia Wednesday began a 48-hour strike over pay, union sources said.

the way of tangible results," said David F. Saks, vice president and pharmaceuticals industry analyst at A.G. Becker Inc. "Now maybe Rhône-Poulenc feels that they must renegotiate with Procter & Gamble to better define the future."

"I do not think this legal maneuver will prevent the Morton-Norwich-Procter & Gamble deal from going through," Mr. Saks added. As an alternative to halting the Procter & Gamble acquisition, the Rhône-Poulenc suit seeks damages and termination of the February, 1978, agreements between

Rhône-Poulenc and Morton-Norwich.

Earlier this month, Morton-Norwich, a major manufacturer of salt, chemical consumer and pharmaceutical products, indicated that it feared that if Rhône-Poulenc sold its interest in Morton-Norwich as a single block, the purchaser might be tempted to try to acquire the company.

"Certainly one of our concerns was that we would become the target of a creeping kind of friendly takeover attempt," Thomas Russell, vice president of finance of Morton-Norwich, said March 3.

## VW Settles Customs Suit, Will Pay \$25 Million to U.S.

By Arnold H. Lubasch  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Volkswagen of America agreed to pay \$25 million to the U.S. government in the settlement Wednesday of a civil suit involving customs duties.

The government's suit charged that VW, a subsidiary of the West German car manufacturer, had violated the customs laws and had improperly reduced the amount of duties it owed for cars imported into the United States.

From 1971 to 1975, according to the suit, the company failed to tell the Customs Service that it had taken unapproved deductions and deviated from its prior practices in computing the dutiable value of the vehicles.

All charges of wrongdoing were denied by Volkswagen of America, which obtained a dismissal of the suit in the settlement. The company said it was settling the case to avoid more expenses and end the long litigation.

Under the settlement terms, the company agreed to pay \$5 million now and an additional \$5 million at the end of each year for the next four years, completing the total by Dec. 31, 1985. The amount includes \$5 million in duties, \$5 million in interest and a \$15 million penalty.

The settlement was announced by John M. Walker Jr., assistant secretary of the Treasury for enforcement and operations, and John S. Martin Jr., the U.S. attorney in Manhattan.

Describing the settlement as

"most significant," Mr. Walker said, "it should put the importing community and the customs bar on clear notice of the strong commitment the United States has to vigorous and fair enforcement of the customs laws."

The case grew out of a routine audit initiated in 1975 at the request of customs officials in Houston. After a long inquiry, the suit was filed in 1980.

In a statement Wednesday, the company said the case concerned "valuation for customs purposes of 1971-1974 model year vehicles manufactured by Volkswagenwerk in West Germany and imported by Volkswagen of America."

"The company has denied all allegations of wrongdoing in this matter," it said, adding that it had followed all customs laws and "received approval for the methods of valuation which were alleged to be erroneous."

"However," it continued, "the management of Volkswagen of America determined it was in the company's best interest to resolve these issues and end the case without additional expense and prolonged litigation."

Thomas F. McDonald, director of corporate public affairs, issued the statement at the company's headquarters in Troy, Mich. He added that the company has manufactured cars in the United States since 1978. During the 1971-74 period, Mr. McDonald said, it imported 1.8 million cars into this country and paid customs duties of \$143 million.

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DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK

## DKB ECONOMIC REPORT

March 1982 Vol. 11 No. 3

### Japan's business recovery seems to have come to a standstill as exports start losing steam

The recovery of the Japanese economy which had been under way at a moderate pace since the spring of last year appears to have come to a standstill since last year-end. Seasonally adjusted mining and manufacturing output dropped 0.3 per cent in November and 0.7 per cent in December from the preceding month, after rising 1.6 per cent during July-September over the preceding period and 1.5 per cent in October.

The forecast index points to

a drop of 25.3 per cent over a year earlier in the first half of the year to a drop of 22.2 per cent in the second half.

Exports to the U.S. so far this year have generally been faring well. Compared with a year earlier, they increased 19.3 per cent in the first half of last year and 26.6 per cent in the second half, with the high rate of growth continuing into this year — 16.2 per cent in January.

Japan's trade surplus with the country in 1981 amounted to \$13.4 billion, almost double the \$7 billion in 1980, severely straining the bilateral economic relations.

Despite the weakening of the yen since the beginning of 1982, the fear of escalation of trade friction is inhibiting Japanese exporters from boosting shipments to the country.

Continued sluggishness of domestic demand.

Domestic demand, from personal consumption down, is continuing in doldrums. Real consumption expenditures of households in November rose 0.7 per cent over a year earlier,

representing an improvement from a drop of 0.3 per cent in September and 2.6 per cent in October.

Weakness as a trend stays on, however. Sales at large retail outlets, for example, grew only moderately — 8.9 per cent in November and 8.1 per cent in December over a year earlier. Consumer mood appears cooled off.

The weakness of personal consumption stems from a variety of reasons — slumping disposable income of wage earner's household and sluggish sales of personal properties, such as wholesales and retail service business. Wage earner's households are suffering from a growing burden of non-consumption expenditures, such as income tax and social insurance premiums, as well as from slow growth of net income.

And this is causing the slump in sales of personal properties business.

Private housing investment

is also depressed. Since Feb-

ruary, last year, new housing

starts have been trailing a year-earlier level every month with the sole exception of May.

Drop in housing starts without official low-interest financing has been particularly steep.

Housing starts in 1981 at

1,150,000 units were the lowest

since 1967.

The fundamental factor for the slump of housing investment is an invertebrate rise in home cost, including land price, which is coupled with slow growth of people's financial ability to buy a home.

The impact of weak domestic demand and slowdown of exports is spreading to the corporate sector as well. First of all, private investment in plant and equipment is widely imbalanced as to size of corporation and field of industry. According to a survey by the Economic Planning Agency, capital investment by large corporations in the 1981 fourth quarter was firm with an increase of 8.6 per cent over the preceding quarter, but that by medium-sized firms decreased by 0.5 per cent.

In the meantime, inventory adjustment generally appears to have completed by last autumn. After a deep decline from May-end through October-end, the producers' finished goods inventory ratio has remained almost unchanged. The inventory ratio stayed flat during the 1981 fourth quarter simply in reflection of slow shipments and inventory buildup, and there are no signs of inventory buildup at the moment.

Besides such a cautious corporate behavior is a feeling of uncertainty about the future outlook of earnings.

Export prospects are not bright and recent volatility of the yen rate is rendering cost calculation difficult.

At the end of last year, various institutions' forecast of corporate earnings anticipated a sizable increase in the second half of fiscal 1981 on the strength of a trend toward a higher yen and recovery of basic materials industries.

As things are turning out, however, actual performances of

corporate earnings look likely

to end up far worse off than predicted.

Fiscal expenditures are losing steam of late because of accelerated spending on public works investment in the first half of the fiscal 1981.

The contract value of public works investment during the October-December period dropped 4.5 per cent from a year earlier and 9.7 per cent in January.

The fiscal sector thus is turning out to be a negative factor for economic expansion.

The yen rate which had been

on a moderate upturn in the latter half of last year plunged after the turn of the year, with the interbank mean

rate reaching 240.90 against the U.S. dollar on February 16, which compared with 219.90

at the year end. The sharp decline of the currency was ascribed to the rebound of U.S. interest rates since the year end.

Capital outflows in the form of increasing yen-based foreign bonds and offshore syndicated loans added to a weakening of the yen.

The Japanese currency made a turnaround in the second half of February along with the decline in U.S. interest rates, but the likelihood is that it will continue to show volatile movements for the time being.

The first immediate impact of a weak yen on the Japanese economy could be a rise in prices, but at the moment prices are continuing stable.

As for wholesale prices in January, while import prices rose 0.7 per cent and export prices 1.2 per cent over the preceding month, domestic prices dropped 0.2 per cent.

The overall average remained unchanged from the preceding month and was up only 2.1 per cent from a year earlier.

Consumer prices also have been proceeding calm since last autumn, staying about 4 per cent above a year earlier.

The index for Tokyo's 23 wards in January was up 0.1 per cent from December and 3.4 per cent from a year earlier.

While it will take some time for a rise in import cost to in-

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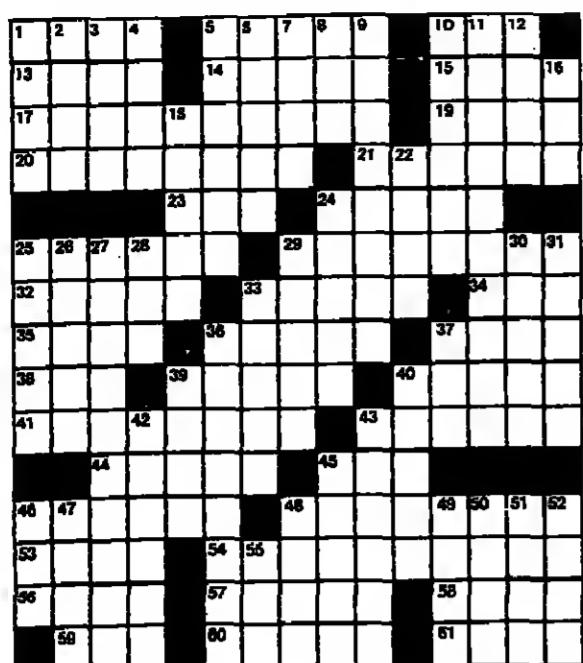
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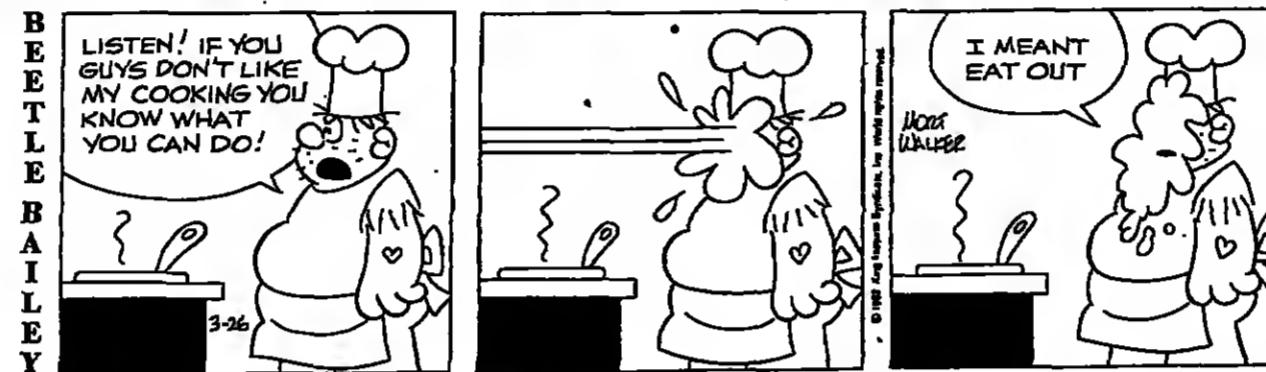
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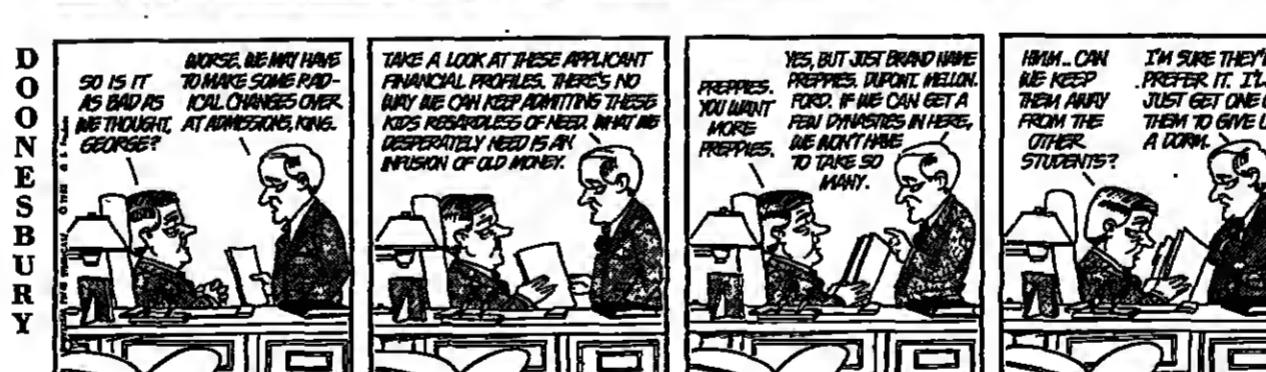
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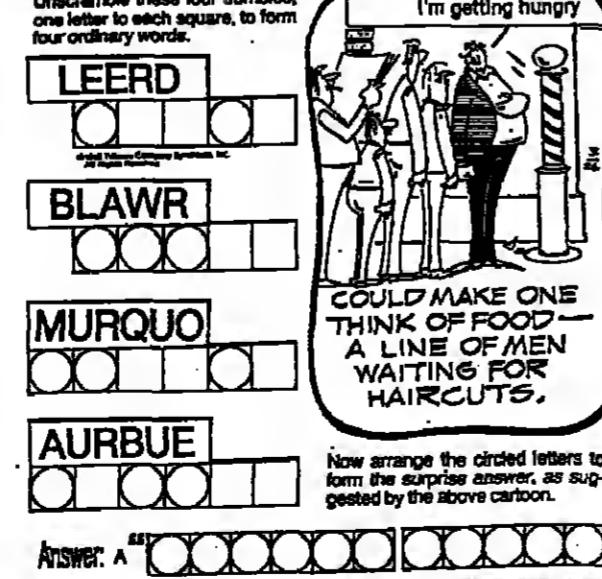


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## BOOKS

## BITTER FRUIT

*The Untold Story of the American Coup in Guatemala*  
By Stephen Schlesinger and Stephen Kinzer. (Illustrated.) \$20.00  
\$16.95.

Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York 11530.

Reviewed by Warren Hoge

WHEN the CIA-sponsored air raids of Guatemala City began in June of 1954, a young Argentine doctor, who had been drawn to Guatemala by its social reforms, was one of those caught up in the panic on the ground. The coup that was taking place was to fulfill the short-range objective of supplanting the elected president with a military dictatorship more to the liking of Washington. The subsequent transformation of the young physician is one specific example of what the long-range consequences of that coup have been.

Convinced by the U.S. adventurerism that armed struggle was the only solution to the area's backwardness, he eventually ended up in Cuba where he became known to the world as Che Guevara. How many other Central American activists were turned from the path of reform into more radical avenues by the United States' big-stick approach in 1954 is the timely issue raised by this thoughtful and compelling book. As journalists Stephen Schlesinger and Stephen Kinzer suggest, "in a regional context, the 1954 coup showed other countries in Central America that the United States was more interested in unquestioning allies than democratic ones. As a result, movements toward peaceful reform in the region were set back, dictators were strengthened and encouraged, and activists of today look to guerrilla warfare rather than elections as the only way to produce change."

## Diry Tricks

Using the Freedom of Information Act to obtain government documents chronicling the escapade, Schlesinger and Kinzer have produced an account that lives up to their book's subtitle, "The Untold Story of the American Coup in Guatemala." It is a tale of dirty tricks, the manipulation of public opinion, the smearing of the few journalists who managed to sense what was really going on, and of foreign policy that borrowed more from Doonesbury than diplomacy. It is a fast-paced and well-documented story, with a multitude of characters and plenty of detail which the authors have marshalled to support their case.

Given the abundance of convincing material, one wishes the authors had trusted readers enough to have included episodes that don't conform to their argument. The narrative has a suspiciously seamless quality to it. "Bitter Fruit" would have benefited, for instance, from an interview with some of the Communists whose presence in the Guatemalan government provoked Washington. What were their goals for Guatemala and how effectively were they pursuing them? Could the collusion between the United Fruit Company and the Eisenhower administration really have been as neat as it is here portrayed when five days after the coup the Justice Department sued the company in federal court?

It is constantly frustrating that events don't play smoothly, but acknowledging the inconsistencies always makes for an ultimately more persuasive account.

Though the events in "Bitter Fruit" happened almost 28 years ago, there is an intriguing similarity to some of the phrasemaking of the State Department in Central America today. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles accused the government of Guatemalan President Jacobo Arbenz of installing a "Communist-type reign of terror" and of planning its "Spread" throughout the region. White papers emerged from the State Department alleging that the country was arming itself beyond its defensive needs. Military assistance to surrounding dictatorships was stepped up and linked to the fear of "invasion." Exiles and mercenaries outside the borders openly conducted combat training and boasted of their intention to capture the nation for the forces of freedom. American officials derided complaints from European allies that the United States might be overestimating the case. When Guatemala turned to other countries for weapons after an American arms cutoff, Washington cited this move as proof that Guatemala had sold out to the Soviet bloc.

When evidence was wanting, the

CIA created it. Agency operatives planted Soviet weapons and bombed friendly airfields in Honduras. In one of the many cheerless ironies of the episode, they codenamed the project "Operation Success."

The target of their plan was President Arbenz, a military officer who had become president in 1951 after being elected on a platform of social change. Two early actions of the new chief executive ran afoul of U.S. interests. He allowed Communists to participate in his government, and he accepted passage of a far-reaching agrarian reform program.

At the time he came into power, 21 percent of the population owned 70 percent of the arable land, and 90 percent of the labor force was rural. Yet

his solution to this appalling ratio was not as radical as other such schemes in Latin America. The authors point out that Arbenz's project would have been acceptable under the U.S. Alliance for Progress that was to come into being seven years later.

He expropriated only uncultivated land, and he and his foreign minister ceded some of their own property to the agrarian reform program. But the takeover of unused portions of plantations owned by the United Fruit Company drew more attention in Washington. The Boston-based firm owned Guatemala's telephone and telegraph lines and almost its entire railway system, ran its only important Atlantic harbor and monopolized its banana exports. Functioning as an entity virtually immune to any monitoring by the Guatemalan Government, United Fruit paid only \$150,000 in annual taxes on an investment valued at \$60 million. President Arbenz determined the compensation for the seized property on the basis of the company's own declared taxable worth, a figure that the firm had carefully understated over the years to reduce its liability.

United Fruit had powerful friends in Washington, according to Schlesinger and Kinzer, and its officials gained a sympathetic hearing from the Eisenhower State Department, then in the hands of Dulles. Relations between State and the CIA were particularly cozy because the agency was run by Dulles' brother Allen. Together, they created a "liberator" out of a 40-year-old army colonel and Arbenz enemy named Carlos Castillo Armas, exiled in Honduras. At home they fashioned an elaborate public relations campaign to discredit the Guatemalan government, while in Guatemala they connived to undermine Arbenz's support.

Cash Bribes

The plot included parachuting dummies into the countryside to convince peasants that Castillo Armas's army amounted to more than the motley band of mercenaries and disgruntled exiles that it did. The CIA paid military officers to turn on their commander, started its own clandestine radio station, broadcast battle sounds from the U.S. Embassy roof at night to simulate the sacking of the capital and finally sent in U.S. pilots to bomb government buildings.

When the assault persuaded Arbenz to flee the National Palace for the Mexican Embassy next door, the U.S. ambassador, John Peurifoy, personally assumed the job of installing Castillo Armas against the wishes of a number of competing contenders. Cables went back and forth between Guatemala City and the State Department trying to determine which was the most "sincerely anti-Communist."

Secretary Dulles told radio listeners about a "new and glorious chapter" in hemispheric history and concluded that "the situation is being cured by the Guatemalans themselves."

The medicine was strong indeed. Castillo Armas ended the agrarian reform program, restored the expropriated land and the old tax rights to the United Fruit Company, admitted all political parties and labor confederations, reappointed a notorious secret police chief and burned "subversive" books, including those of Victor Hugo and Dostoevsky.

Castillo Armas was assassinated three years later, but his successors were to turn increasingly to repression to maintain their grip on the country. By 1966 the assassination campaigns against centrist and leftist politicians that continue to this day began in earnest, and the government's opponents had become far more radical and violent than any Washington confronted in 1954.

One can only wonder after reading this book if the Soviets and Cubans would have had the measure of success in Central America attributed to them by the State Department today had it not been for the unintended collaboration of Washington itself a quarter century ago.

Warren Hoge is chief of the Rio de Janeiro bureau of The New York Times.

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

WEST DADS WAIDS

AMTI ILIAD ASIA

TERP VINCIS KISS

CRESIDA FRENCH

HODWILAREYDOU

VIE OIMPLEDO

PACEM ARENA EYE

ODOR STUNG PAIN

RAM CLANS DIRTY

EMBROIL ERA

IMPLEMENT NINE

REOCAP CONISLER

ERIK EMOTE LOWE

NICE DELTA AVEC

INKY LEON SERIT

SOUTH

NORTH

K443

V41465

Q4

WEST (D) EAST

85 VEQ73 V83

9105 Q872

4KJ84 Q10963

SOUTH

AQJ87 Q84

Q46 Q96

A52

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South

Pass Pass Pass Pass

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal North-South used a sophisticated relay sequence to reach six spades from the South position. North described his hand according to a complex set of rules, and when South made the final bid he knew that he would find a dummy containing 4-5-3-1 distribution, together with the spade king and either the two red kings or the ace of hearts and queen of diamonds.

From the South side the slam is unbeatable with normal play. The declarer can develop the heart suit and eventually discard two diamonds from his hand. But West made the diabolical lead of the heart seven. This caused South to believe — wrongly, as it turned out — that both missing heart honors were on his right. He put up the ace from dummy, hoping perhaps to find king-queen doubleton with East, and the slam was doomed. In the replay, North-South were content to play four spades.

West led the heart seven.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE BEST YEARS OF HIS LIFE ARE MAKING THESE THE WORST YEARS OF MINE."

# Bradley Captures NIT Title With Triumph Over Purdue

By Malcolm Moran  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Given the opportunity to get on the soapbox one last time, the Bradley Braves reminded anyone who would listen of what they had shown between the white lines of the basketball court at Madison Square Garden. Their voices rose as they spoke Wednesday night after winning the National Invitation Tournament championship.

"We're tough," said Mitchell Anderson, the senior forward, after Bradley defeated Purdue, 67-58, to win the 45th tournament. It was Bradley's fourth NIT championship, tying St. John's, the only other school to win that many.

## No Hidden Feelings

Anderson scored 16 points, took 7 rebounds, had 3 assists and 3 steals, and was awarded the Ned Irish Trophy as the most valuable player of the tournament. Normally, he speaks slowly and quietly. But when he was reminded that a Missouri Valley Conference team had won the tournament for the second consecutive year — Tulsa defeated Syracuse last year — Anderson responded.

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derson reached forward and grabbed a microphone.

His voice grew louder and rose an octave. "Our conference is tough," he said.

The bitterness that had simmered since the Braves were omitted from the 48-team field for the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament became obvious after the nets had been cut down and the awards given out.

"We've won an average of 22 games in three years," said Dick Versace, the Bradley coach.

"We've won the league two times in three years. We've had a 4-0 record in the NCAAs. And we won the NIT. What else do you have to do?"

The victory gave Bradley a 26-10 record this season. The announced crowd of 9,572 created an average of 10,194 for the two dates in New York. The average was the second lowest in the history of the tournament and the lowest since the current format, placing only the semi-final and final games in the Garden, was adopted in 1978.

At the news were being cut down, the Bradley fans and cheerleaders gave the first reminder of the NCAA snub with the signs they held.

"We want Boston College," one of them said.

Another wondered, "How 'Bout a Bid Now?"

The fans had made their point before the coach was asked the obvious question. Versace had angrily complained about the omission, and questioned that four teams from the Big East Conference had been included.

## A Great Tournament

"I put it to bed a long time ago," Versace said. "You people didn't. The NIT is a great tournament. I hope it never dies."

But later, when asked how he thought the Braves would have done in the NCAA tournament, Versace said that if Bradley had been placed in the Midwest Regional it would be playing in New Orleans this weekend, in the national semifinals.

Versace traced the path that Boston College took to the regional final, against what he called "a scared DePaul team, a not-very-talented Kansas State team and a Houston team that was very beatable."

But when the Braves cut down the nets and Anderson draped one around his neck, the picture was the same as it might have been in New Orleans. "This is the next best thing," said Willie Scott, the junior point guard who scored 17 points with 7 assists.

Scott directed an offense that

was able to maintain a fast enough pace to prevent Purdue (18-6) from taking advantage of its inside power. It was Scott's 12-foot jumper, with 3 minutes 10 seconds to go, that gave the Braves a 59-53 lead and slowed a Purdue rally.

David Thirkill, a 6-7 senior, helped hold Purdue's Keith Edmonson to 11 points, more than 10 below his average. Thirkill made three straight jump shots in the middle of the second half to keep Bradley ahead, with the third one drawing a fourth foul from Russell Cross, the 6-10 Purdue sophomore.

Cross, who had scored 25 points in the semifinal game, shot 4 for 10 and scored 16 Wednesday night.

The all-tournament team included Scott, Cross, Edmonson, Eric Marbury of Georgia and Chuck Barnett of Oklahoma.

"I dreamed of getting to the Final Four of the NCAA," Anderson said, "and that dream never came true. This is my last year. It's the only way I want to go out."

Versace left with a smile, and when he was asked to pick an NCAA winner, he said, "I'd be awfully disappointed if it wasn't a team from the Big East."

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At the closing meeting, the players were asked who would strike for a percentage of the gross. According to association officials, everyone stood.

Then the players were asked if anyone was opposed to bargaining for a percentage of the gross. One man stood — Keith Bishop, a reserve offensive lineman for the Vikings.

But several players who had



Keith Edmonson of Purdue (left) and Mitchell Anderson of Bradley going after a loose ball in the NIT basketball final.

## NBA Standings

### EASTERN CONFERENCE

#### Atlantic Division

|              | W  | L  | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|----|----|------|----|
| Boston       | 54 | 15 | .783 | —  |
| Philadelphia | 47 | 22 | .667 | 4  |
| New Jersey   | 35 | 35 | .500 | 19 |
| Washington   | 34 | 34 | .500 | 19 |
| New York     | 33 | 35 | .481 | 23 |

#### Central Division

|           | W  | L  | Pct. | GB |
|-----------|----|----|------|----|
| Atlanta   | 47 | 22 | .681 | —  |
| Detroit   | 33 | 35 | .485 | 16 |
| Indiana   | 32 | 36 | .471 | 17 |
| Chicago   | 31 | 36 | .471 | 14 |
| Cleveland | 29 | 38 | .472 | 19 |

#### Western Conference

#### Midwest Division

|             | W  | L  | Pct. | GB |
|-------------|----|----|------|----|
| San Antonio | 42 | 27 | .593 | —  |
| Denver      | 38 | 30 | .559 | 16 |
| Houston     | 37 | 32 | .521 | 5  |
| Kansas City | 33 | 44 | .433 | 17 |
| Dallas      | 23 | 45 | .322 | 19 |
| Utah        | 19 | 38 | .323 | 23 |

#### Pacific Division

|              | W  | L  | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|----|----|------|----|
| Los Angeles  | 47 | 22 | .681 | —  |
| Seattle      | 45 | 22 | .667 | 16 |
| Golden State | 37 | 31 | .521 | 24 |
| Portland     | 35 | 32 | .522 | 17 |
| San Diego    | 11 | 33 | .231 | 31 |

Wednesday's Results  
Phoenix vs. Dallas 94 Johnson 22, Robinson 10, Vinton 22, Johnson 21, Johnson 20, Woodson 18; J. Drew 26, E. Johnson 22, M. Johnson 20, O'Kearns 171, Philadelphia 111, Philadelphia 106 (5, Johnson 20, Wiltshire 29, Williams 22); Atlanta 106 (5, Johnson 20, Wiltshire 29, Williams 22); Washington 114, Indiana 104 (Bohlen 30, Haywood 25, Davis 21, Morris 19, Owens 19, Dwyer 129, Johnson 113, Morris 25, East 25, Vinton 25); Milwaukee 97 (Szarka 22, Williams 20, Atchison 24, Moncrief 24, Miller 11).

## NFL Players Press for Cut of Gross

By Frank Litsky  
New York Times Service

**ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.** — The National Football League Players Association ended its three-day convention Wednesday after what appeared to be a largely successful but not perfect job of salesmanship.

Most of the 537 players here said they had reaffirmed their support of the association's major goal in current contract negotiations — a fixed percentage of the gross income of the league's 28 teams.

But several players who had

withheld full support said they had not completely changed their minds. The dissenters included Lynn Swann and Jack Lambert of the Pittsburgh Steelers and Jim Zorn and Steve Largent of the Seattle Seahawks.

At the closing meeting, the players were asked who would strike for a percentage of the gross. According to association officials, everyone stood.

Then the players were asked if anyone was opposed to bargaining for a percentage of the gross. One man stood — Keith Bishop, a reserve offensive lineman for the Vikings.

The league's competition committee had proposed a rule lessening the pass interference penalty from a first down at the spot of a foul to a simple 10-yard penalty.

The committee also had proposed the two-point option by run or pass and the use of the tie, which is permitted in colleges but not in the pro game.

The owners, meeting here Wednesday, did pass some minor rules changes. They:

- Reduced the penalty for incidental grasp of the face mask by the defense from a loss of five yards and a first down to only a loss of five yards.

- Further clarified the definition of a legal reception of a forward pass and specified that there is no possession when the ball comes loose simultaneously with the receiver performing acts necessary to establishing possession.

- Clarified the rule that there is no interference if there is any question as to whether the action causing incidental interference is simultaneous to the pass being touched.

- Required players to cover their hip pads with their outer uniforms.

The league owners also rejected proposed changes regarding unsuccesful free kicks, eliminating a safety when a passer is called for intentionally grounding a forward pass from his end zone and changing the spot of the snap for a point-after-touchdown attempt from the 2-yard line to the 30-yard line.

"That set off a dandy," the cops were on the field, and the next thing I knew I'm in court with Cabrera, who is really in a jam because he attacked me with the bat in his hands. The magistrate asked me, 'Do you want to press charges?' and I told him, 'No, just let me pitch to Cabrera again.'

"But when the top was the next day, I was at the beach with my wife, Jo, when this army officer comes across the sand and tells me I have to go along. I get in his car, and we go up a winding road into the mountains that had soldiers with rifles all around it — Batista's palace."

"Batista himself comes out to apologize to me for what Cabrera tried to do.

"Batista asks me, 'Is there anything we can do for you?' and I tell him the same thing I told the magistrate — 'Just let me pitch to Cabrera again.' The next time we played, Marmam, that's Cabrera knew what was coming, so I let one go that turned him upside down and inside out. But he didn't say a word to me — then or ever again."

"I once pitched a 14-inning shutout and beat Bob Shaw, 1-0, ... but nobody in Cuba ever talked about that. All they ever talked about is how I lifted him up to catch the ball and swung him around."

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